McIntosh
09/837562


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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:51:23 ON 28 JUL 2003
                  E VITAMIN B/CN 5
L1                2 S E3
                  E ".ALPHA.-LIPOIC ACID"/CN 5
L2                1 S E3
                  E HUPERZINE A/CN 5
L3                1 S E3

                  E VITAMIN B/CN
L4                1 S E5



                  E VITAMIN B/CN
L9                6 S (VITAMIN B1 OR VITAMIN B2 OR VITAMIN B3 OR VITAMIN B4 O
                  E VITAMIN B5/CN 5
L10               3 S (VITAMIN B5 OR VITAMIN B8 OR VITAMIN B9)/CN


                  E VITAMIN B12/CN 5
L11               1 S E3
L12              10 S L1 OR L4 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:59:30 ON 28 JUL 2003
L1                2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "VITAMIN B"/CN
L2                1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ".ALPHA.-LIPOIC
                    ACID"/CN
L3                1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "HUPERZINE A"/CN
L4                1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "VITAMIN B COMPLEX"/CN

L9                6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (VITAMIN B1 OR VITAMIN
                    B2 OR VITAMIN B3 OR VITAMIN B4 OR VITAMIN B6)/CN
L10               3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (VITAMIN B5 OR VITAMIN
                    B8 OR VITAMIN B9)/CN
L11               1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "VITAMIN B12"/CN
L12              10 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR L4 OR L9 OR L10
                    OR L11
L13          135398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 OR (VITAMIN OR
                    VIT)(W)(B# OR B12) OR THIAMINE OR RIBOFLAVIN OR NIACINAMI
                    DE OR ADENINE OR COBALAMIN OR CYANOCOBALAMIN
L14             386 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 AND (L2 OR ALPHA
                    LIPOIC OR ALA)
L15               2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND (L3 OR HUPERZINE
                     A)

L15  ANSWER 1 OF 2  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:928020  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:8355
TITLE:                    Composition and method for normalizing impaired
                          or deteriorating neurological function
INVENTOR(S):              McCleary, Edward Larry
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:
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- key terms
Query II
underlined agents

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002182196	A1	20021205	US 2001-837562	20010419

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-837562 20010419

AB A nutritional supplement compn. for normalizing impaired or deteriorating neurol. function in humans is composed of: at least one agent which promotes synthesis of ATP and/or creatine phosphate in the body, at least one antioxidant for scavenging free radicals in at least one pathway in the body; at least one agent for normalizing or maintaining membrane function and structure in the body; at least one agent for normalizing or maintaining normal neurotransmitter function in the body; at least one agent for down-regulating cortisol action; and at least one agent for suppressing activation of apoptotic pathways in the body. The compn. may further contain one or more of: at least one agent for suppressing inflammation in the body; at least one agent for normalizing or maintaining vascular wall function and structure in the body; at least one agent for normalizing or maintaining function of nerve growth factors and/or neurotropic factors in the body; at least one agent for suppressing toxic metal ionic effects; at least one agent for normalizing or maintaining Me metab. in the body; at least one agent for normalizing or maintaining metab. of insulin and glucose in the body; and at least one agent for up-regulating activity of heat shock proteins in the body. A method for normalizing impaired neurol. function in humans modulating nutrient partitioning in a human involves administering the aforementioned compn. to the human, preferably on a daily basis, for a therapeutically effective period of time. Preferably, the method further involves having the human follow a stress redn. program, and/or a cognitive retraining program, and/or a dietary program designed to maximize insulin and glucose metab.

IT **68-19-9, Vitamin b12 79-83-4,** Pantothenic acid **83-88-5, Riboflavin,** biological studies **98-92-0, Vitamin b 1200-22-2, .alpha.-Lipoic** acid **8059-24-3, Vitamin b6 12001-76-2 , Vitamin b 102518-79-6, Huperzine A**
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nutriceutical compn. for normalizing impaired or deteriorating neurol. function)

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:833014 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	135:376736
TITLE:	Phospholipid, fatty acid, and vitamin-containing preparation for the prevention and/or treatment of vascular disorders
INVENTOR(S):	Kiliaan, Amanda Johanne; Hageman, Robert Johan Joseph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	N.V. Nutricia, Neth.
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001084961	A2	20011115	WO 2001-NL347	20010508
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1282365	A2	20030212	EP 2001-928256	20010508
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2000-566386 A 20000508
US 2000-703798 A 20001102
WO 2001-NL347 W 20010508

AB The present invention relates to a nutritional prepn. suitable for the prevention and/or treatment of vascular disorders, comprising the following fractions: (a) long chain polyunsatd. fatty acids; (b) phospholipids, which fraction contains at least two different phospholipids selected from the group consisting of phosphatidylserine; phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylcholine and phosphatidylethanolamine; (c) compds. which are a factor in methionine metab., which fraction contains at least one member selected from the group consisting of folic acid, **vitamin B12**, **vitamin B6**, magnesium and zinc; (d) citrate or citric acid; and (e) **huperzine A** or its analog. Vascular disorder is atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia, elevated blood pressure, angina pectoris, dementia syndromes, cerebrovascular accidents, temporary disorders assocd. with ischemia, Raynaud's syndrome, vein thrombosis, postpartum thrombosis, myocardial infarction, varicose veins, thromboanginitis obliterans, and atherosclerosis obliterans, while the sec. vascular disorder is dementia syndromes, cognitive degeneration or hearing loss. For example, capsules for use by demented persons three times a day were prepd. contg. docosahexaenoic acid 50 mg, eicosapentaenoic acid 75 mg, phospholipids 250 mg, folic acid 200 .mu.g, **vitamin B12** 25 mg, Huperzia serrata ext. 100 mg, **vitamin B1** 100 mg, coenzyme Q10 10 mg, vitamin E 200 mg, and Ginkgo biloba ext. 120 mg. The nutritional supplements were also formulated into pudding, powder concs. and bars.

IT **59-43-8**, **Vitamin B1**, biological studies
68-19-9, **Vitamin B12** **79-83-4**, **vitamin B5** **1200-22-2**, Lipoic acid
8059-24-3, **Vitamin B6**
102518-79-6, **Huperzine A**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phospholipid, fatty acid, and vitamin-contg. prepns. for prevention and/or treatment of vascular disorders)

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS,' JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:01:48 ON 28 JUL 2003)
L16 1 S L15

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-340969 [32] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-089364
TITLE: Composition comprises adenosine triphosphate and creatine phosphate synthesis promoter, antioxidant, agents for maintaining membrane and neurotransmitter function, cortisol down regulator, apoptosis activation suppresser.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): MCCLEARY, E L
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MCCL-I) MCCLEARY E L
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2002182196	A1	20021205	(200332)*		16

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002182196	A1	US 2001-837562	20010419

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-837562 20010419
AN 2003-340969 [32] WPIDS
AB US2002182196 A UPAB: 20030522
NOVELTY - A composition (C1) comprises: at least one of
(1) adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and/or creatine phosphate synthesis promoter;
(2) an antioxidant for scavenging free radicals in at least one pathway;
(3) an agent for:
(a) normalizing or maintaining membrane function and structure;
(b) normalizing or maintaining neurotransmitter function;
(c) down-regulating cortisol action; and
(d) suppressing activation of apoptotic pathways.
ACTIVITY - Neuroprotective; Nootropic; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Immunosuppressive; Vasotropic; Hypotensive; Antiinflammatory; Cerebroprotective; Antimicrobial.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - For normalizing impaired or deteriorating neurological function in the body of a human (claimed) and as a nutritional supplement. Also useful for treating memory deterioration, behavioral problems, attention deficit disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, other inattention and hyperactivity syndromes, dementia, cognitive decline of multiple etiologies, genetic disorders (e.g. Downs syndrome, fragile X syndrome, etc.), central nervous system (CNS) trauma, intoxications (acute or chronic), poisoning, auto-immune mechanisms, anoxic-ischemic conditions, neurodegenerative disorders, metabolic afflictions of the nervous system, vascular insults, hypertensive encephalopathy,

rheological disorders, demyelination, cerebral edema, inflammatory neuronal conditions, learning disabilities, impulsive behavior, specific emotional or mood problems, difficulty functioning under pressure, various latrogenic conditions, infections, eleptogenic foci and congenital brain malformations.

ADVANTAGE - (C1) provides a comprehensive holistic approach for the treatment of neurological abnormalities. (C1) improves symptomalogy and also functions at various sites to produce metabolic and physiologic changes, which alter, modulate and improve or reverse the basic abnormalities that are responsible for the development of various neurological diseases. As various aberrant pathways are integrated and interrelated to varying degrees and, hence functionally augment each other's pathologic effects, where (C1) is able to block this negative synergism. Also (C1) involves multilmodal neurofacilitatory approach, and involves a dietary approach designed to optimize glucose and insulin metabolism, a stress reduction program designed to down-regulate the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPAA) and lower cortisol levels, and a cognitive retraining program.

Dwg.0/0

Query I

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:03:33 ON 28 JUL 2003
                  E COENZYME Q10/CN 5
L17             2 S E3 OR E5
                  E VITAMIN E/CN 5
L18             1 S E3
                  E VITAMIN C/CN 5
L19             1 S E3
                  E FLAVONOID/CN 5
                  E FLAVONOIDS/CN 5
L20             4 S FLAVONOIDS?/CN
                  E TAURINE/CN 5
L21             1 S E3
L22            10 S L2 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21


                  E PYRIDOXINE/CN 5
L27             1 S E3
                  E MELATONIN/CN 5
L28             1 S E3
                  E DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE/CN 5
L29             1 S E3
                  E PHOSPHATIDYLSERINE/CN 5
                  E PHOSPHATIDYL SERINE/CN 5
L30             3 S L27 OR L28 OR L29


                  E VINPOCETINE/CN 5
L33             1 S E3
                  E MAGNESIUM/CN
L34             3 S E3 OR E8 OR E9
                  E LYCOPENE/CN 5
L35             1 S E3
                  E RESEVERATROL/CN 5
                  E RESVERATROL/CN 5
L36             1 S E3
L37             6 S L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36


                  E "CDP-CHOLINE"/CN 5
L41             1 S E3
                  E SAM/CN 5
L42             2 S E3
                  E SPHINGOSINE/CN 5
L43             1 S E3
L44             4 S L41 OR L42 OR L43

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:16:29 ON 28 JUL 2003
L2              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ".ALPHA.-LIPOIC
                  ACID"/CN
L17             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "COENZYME Q10"/CN OR
                  "COENZYME Q10(H-10)"/CN
L18             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "VITAMIN E"/CN
L19             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "VITAMIN C"/CN
L20             4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  FLAVONOIDS?/CN
L21             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TAURINE/CN
L22            10 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 OR L17 OR L18 OR
                  L19 OR L20 OR L21
L23        177047 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 OR ALA OR ALPHA
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Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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                LIPOIC OR (VITAMIN OR VIT)(W)(C OR E) OR ASCORBIC OR
                FLAVOIND OR TAURINE OR (COENZYME OR CO ENZYME)(W)(Q10 OR
                Q 10)
L24          604 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  COQ10 OR CO(W)(Q10 OR Q
                10)
L25       177093 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 OR L24
L27            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PYRIDOXINE/CN
L28            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MELATONIN/CN
L29            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE/
                CN
L30            3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 OR L28 OR L29
L31        48422 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 OR PYRIDOXINE OR
                MELATONIN OR DEHYDROEPIANDROSTER? OR (DEHYDRO OR DE
                HYDRO)(W)(EPIANDROSTER? OR EPI ANDROSTER?) OR DEHYDROEPI
                ANDROSTER? OR PHOSPHATIDYL(W)(SERINE OR SER) OR PHOSPHATI
                DYLSER?
*L32         2239 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 AND L31
L33            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  VINPOCETINE/CN
L34            3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM/CN OR
                "MAGNESIUM (24MG11+)"/CN OR "MAGNESIUM (24MG2)"/CN
L35            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LYCOPENE/CN
L36            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RESVERATROL/CN
L37            6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR
                L36
L38       423665 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L37 OR VINPOCETINE OR
                LYCOPENE OR RESVERATROL OR MAGNESIUM OR MG(S)MAGNESIUM
*L39         299 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND L38
L41            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CDP-CHOLINE/CN
L42            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SAM/CN
L43            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SPHINGOSINE/CN
L44            4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 OR L42 OR L43
L45       295715 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 OR (ME OR METHYL)(W)
                DONOR? OR FATTY ACID OR (CDP OR CYSTIDINE(W)(DIPHOSPHATE
                OR DI PHOSPHATE))(3A)CHOLINE OR SAM OR SPHINGOSINE
*L46          75 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L39 AND L45
L54           31 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 AND (TREAT? OR
                THERAP? OR NORMALIS? OR NORMALIZ? OR PREVENT?)

L55           29 L54 NOT L15

L55  ANSWER 1 OF 29  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:466644  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          139:21387
TITLE:                    Dietary supplement compositions containing
                          vitamins and minerals and carotenoids
INVENTOR(S):              Rosenberg, Thomas D.; Deffner, Kathleen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Nutriex, LLC, USA
SOURCE:                   U.S., 15 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------      ---------------  --------
     US 6579544         B1   20030617      US 2000-584647   20000531
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   US 2000-584647   20000531
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AB A dietary supplement blend compn. contains vitamins, minerals, and carotenoids. The compn. can also contain bioflavonoids, cartilage protectors such as glucosamine or chondroitin, **.alpha.-lipoic** acid, **coenzyme Q10**, and a source of .omega.-3 **fatty acids** such as flax seed oil. The compn. is beneficial for improving health and **preventing** disease, particularly for degenerative conditions. A method for supplementing the diet is also disclosed, wherein the quantity of daily rations of the dietary supplement blend compn. is detd. based on the person's age, body wt., and quality of diet. Thus, a formulation contained Ca 500, Mg 600, .alpha.-carotene 20, .beta.-carotene 8, lutein 20, **lycopene** 5, and **.alpha.-lipoic** acid 100 mg.

IT **50-81-7, Vitamin C**, biological studies
65-23-6, Pyridoxine 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 502-65-8, Lycopene 1200-22-2, .alpha.-Lipoic acid **1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7439-95-4**, **Magnesium**, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dietary supplement compns. contg. vitamins and minerals and carotenoids)

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 2 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:312615 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:326570
TITLE: Cardiovascular promotion and maintenance composition
INVENTOR(S): Gorsek, Wayne F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vitacost.Com, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6551629	B1	20030422	US 2002-187618	20020703

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-187618 20020703

AB The invention relates to a compn. for to assist in the achievement of optimal cardiovascular health. The compn. addresses various concerns including low antioxidant status, low levels of essential **fatty acids**, **magnesium**, potassium, and elevated levels of homocysteine. It is designated to **treat** and **prevent** heart disease and stroke.

IT **303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 502-65-8, Lycopene**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cardiovascular promotion and maintenance compn.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 3 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:300898 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:297685
TITLE: Use of **phosphatidylserine** or lysophosphatidylserine for the **treatment** of attention deficit syndrome (ADHS)
INVENTOR(S): Jager, Ralf; Bokenkamp, Dirk
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Degussa Bioactives G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003030914	A1	20030417	WO 2002-EP11124	20021004
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10149108	A1	20030430	DE 2001-10149108	20011005
JP 2003113086	A2	20030418	JP 2001-371173	20011205

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2001-10149108 A 20011005

AB The invention discloses the use of **phosphatidylserine**, lysophosphatidylserine, and/or a physiol. acceptable salt thereof in the **treatment** of attention deficit syndrome (ADHS) in small daily doses over an extended period and in high doses over a short period and in combination with appropriate additives selected from antioxidants, essential **fatty acids**, minerals, amino acids, antidepressants, and/or phospholipids. It is preferably administered to subjects in the 2-20 yr age group, preferably in the 3-10 yr age group, wherein the **phosphatidylserine** and the additives can be used both in solid or liq. formulations. **Phosphatidylserine** is particularly suitable as **therapeutic** agent or diet supplement in connection with ADHS due to its pos. properties. The good compatibility of **phosphatidylserine** even in high doses and over extended supplementation periods and its excellent compliance should also be stressed.

IT **50-81-7, Vitamin C**, biological studies
1200-22-2, .alpha.-Lipoic acid
1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7439-95-4
, **Magnesium**, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**phosphatidylserine** or lysophosphatidylserine for **treatment** of attention deficit syndrome (ADHS), and use with other agents)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 4 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:223734 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:260445
TITLE: Composition of physiological equilibrium preserving substances comprising complexes of micronutrients, antioxidants, and **fatty acids**
INVENTOR(S): Lehning, Laurent
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratoires Lehning, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 23 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2829692	A1	20030321	FR 2001-11964	20010917

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2001-11964 20010917

AB Combination of six types of compds., in the form of specific mixts. of vitamins, trace elements and amino acids in capsules are disclosed for intervening in specific physiol., biochem., and immunol. activity in humans or animals. The soft capsules, support the maintenance of a physiol. balance which allows good metabolic function of the organization, with a **preventive** aim and avoiding or delaying the appearance of various pathol. signs. The lipophilic mixt. in the soft capsules allows a max. bioavailability of their ingredients.

IT **50-81-7D, Ascorbic** acid, derivs. **50-81-7D**, L-**Ascorbic** acid, glucosides
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compn. of physiol. equil. preserving substances comprising complexes of micronutrients, antioxidants, and **fatty acids**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 5 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:5664 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:61337
TITLE: Adenosyl-cobalamin fortified compositions
INVENTOR(S): Collins, Douglas A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003000010	A2	20030103	WO 2002-US19571	20020620
WO 2003000010	A3	20030501		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003018009	A1	20030123	US 2002-176138	20020620

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-299797P P 20010620

AB The invention provides food, drink, supplement or other compns. contg. a fortifying amt. of adenosylcobalamin. The fortified food contg. adenosylcobalamin is used for **treating** neurol. disorders.

IT **50-81-7, Ascorbic** acid, biological studies
65-23-6, Pyridoxine 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(adenosyl-cobalamin fortified compns.)

L55 ANSWER 6 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:922003 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:363100
TITLE: Determining the effect of compounds on the ability of a subject to control their weight and compositions to reduce the effect of such compounds
INVENTOR(S): Buchanan-Baillie-Hamilton, Paula Frances; Peck, Julian Claude
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UK
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2370504	A1	20020703	GB 2001-17052	20010712

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2000-19327 A 20000808

AB A method of detg. the extent of the effect of a target compd. on the ability of a test subject to control their wt. The method comprises the steps of detg. the degree or severity by which the compd. affects each of a plurality of wt. controlling systems present in the subject, detg. the persistence of the compd. in the subject and calcg. the effect as a function of these values. The effect of target compds. including pesticides, environmental pollutants, org. solvents and heavy metals may be detd. Wt. controlling systems that may be considered include the hormonal system, metab. and muscular

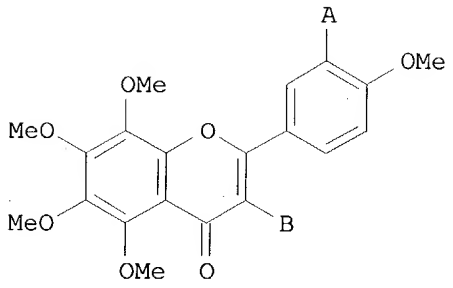
activity. A method of detg. the effect of an item on the ability of a subject to control their wt. comprises detg. the amt. in the item of a plurality of target compds. which effect the ability of the subject to control their wt. A method of detg. the extent to which a subject has had their ability to control their wt. inhibited comprises detg. the amt. in the subject of a plurality of compds. which have an effect on the ability of the subject to control their wt. Compns. to reduce the effect of one or more target compds. present in a subject which effect the ability of the subject to control their wt. comprise one or more micronutrients or target compd. absorbants which reduce the level of and/or counteract the effect of the target compds. The compns. may be used in the **treatment** of obesity.

IT **50-81-7, Vitamin C**, biological studies
73-31-4, Melatonin 107-35-7,
Taurine 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10
502-65-8, Lycopene 1200-22-2,
.alpha.-Lipoic acid **1406-18-4,**
Vitamin E 7439-95-4, Magnesium
, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(wt. control compns. contg.; detg. the effect of compds. on ability of a subject to control their body wt. and compns. to reduce the effect of such compds. in relation to obesity **treatment**)

L55 ANSWER 7 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:649975 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:190381
TITLE: Skin-lightening cosmetics containing polymethoxyflavones and **fatty acids**
INVENTOR(S): Ishida, Misaki; Hayashi, Shinji; Hashizume, Satoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nof Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002241213	A2	20020828	JP 2001-39744	20010216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-39744 20010216
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:190381
GI



I

AB The cosmetics, which show **prevention** of spot, freckle, or wrinkle formation, contain (a) polymethoxyflavones I (A = H, OMe; B = H, OMe, OGly; Gly = sugar residue) 0.00005-10, (b) .gtoreq.1 compds. chosen from **ascorbic** acids, placental exts., kojic acids, ellagic acids, hydroquinones, retinols, tocopherols, glucosamines, azelaic acids, **pyridoxines**, and cinnamic acids 0.01-10, and (c) **fatty acids** contg. .gtoreq.80 wt.% cis-.DELTA.9-octadecenoic acid (II) and .gtoreq.85 wt.% cis-.DELTA.9 unsatd. **fatty acids** 0.01-50 wt.%. A cosmetic was prepd. from 5,6,7,8,3',4'-hexamethoxyflavone (extd. from citrus peel) 0.1, C-Mate (**ascorbic** acid phosphate Mg salt) 3, Extra OS 85 (**fatty acids** contg. 87% II) 0.5, glycerin 4, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 1, tri-Na citrate 0.5, EDTA-4Na 0.1, and H2O to 100 wt.%.

IT **65-23-6, Pyridoxine**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin-lightening agent; skin-lightening cosmetics contg. polymethoxyflavones and **fatty acids**)

L55 ANSWER 8 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:429542 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:11003
TITLE: Chondroprotective/restorative compositions containing hyaluronic acid
INVENTOR(S): Pierce, Scott W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002068718	A1	20020606	US 2001-967977	20011002

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-237838P P 20001003

AB An oral compn. based on hyaluronic acid or its salts and optionally a **therapeutic** drug is provided for **treating** or **preventing** osteoarthritis, joint effusion, joint inflammation and pain, synovitis, lameness, post-operative arthroscopic surgery, deterioration of proper joint function including joint mobility, the redn. or inhibition of metabolic activity of chondrocytes, the activity of enzymes that degrade

cartilage, and the redn. or inhibition of the prodn. of hyaluronic acid in a mammal. Addnl., compns. contg. hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate and glucosamine sulfate in a paste formulation are also described which can be administered on their own or can be used as a feed additive for cats and dogs. For example, a compn. contained (by wt.) glucosamine sulfate 36%, chondroitin sulfate 4%, sodium hyaluronate 0.144%, manganese sulfate 0.144%, ibuprofen 200 mg, powd. sugar 20%, glycerin 0.7%, xanthan gum 0.2%, sodium benzoate 0.7%, citric acid 0.2%, molasses 23.5%, and water 14.4%.

IT **50-81-7**, L-**Ascorbic** acid, biological studies
65-23-6, **Pyridoxine 1406-18-4**,
Vitamin E
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chondroprotective/restorative compns. contg. hyaluronic acid for **treatment** of joint disorders)

L55 ANSWER 9 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:256818 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:257256
TITLE: Method and preparation for the **preventing** and/or **treating** vascular disorders and secondary disorders associated therewith
INVENTOR(S): Kiliaan, Amanda Johanne; Hageman, Robert Johan Joseph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neth.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 566,386, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002040058	A1	20020404	US 2001-899922	20010709
EP 1275399	A2	20030115	EP 2001-205113	20011228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-566386 B2 20000508
US 2001-899922 A 20010709

AB The present invention relates to a method for the **prevention** and/or **treatment** of vascular disorders and/or secondary disorders assocd. therewith, such as depression. The method according to the invention comprises the oral administration of a prepn. which contains at least the following fractions: (a) long chain polyunsatd. **fatty acids**; (b) at least two different phospholipids selected from the group consisting of **phosphatidylserine**, phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylcholine and phosphatidylethanolamine and (c) one or more compds. which are a factor in methionine metab., which compds. are selected from the group consisting of folate, vitamin B12, vitamin B6, **magnesium** and zinc or equiv. thereof. The invention also relates to a prepn. for oral dosage comprising: at least 120 mg of long chain polyunsatd. **fatty acids**; at least 200 mg phospholipids; at least 200 .mu.g folate; and at least 0.1 mg hypericin and/or at least 100 mg ext. of Withania somnifera.

IT **50-81-7, Vitamin C**, biological studies
303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 1406-18-4
, Vitamin E 7439-95-4,
Magnesium, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**preventing** and **treatment** of vascular disorders and secondary disorders assocd. therewith)

L55 ANSWER 10 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:176019 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:278091
TITLE: Nutrient Content of South African Chickens
AUTHOR(S): van Heerden, S. M.; Schoenfeldt, H. C.; Smith, M. F.; Jansen van Rensburg, D. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Animal Nutrition and Animal Products Institute, ARC-IRENE, Irene, 0062, S. Afr.
SOURCE: Journal of Food Composition and Analysis (2002), 15(1), 47-64
CODEN: JFCAEE; ISSN: 0889-1575
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The nutrient content of South African chicken, of three genotypes (308 Ross, Cobb, 788 Ross), two **treatments** (fresh and frozen (spin chilled)), raw and/or cooked (dry and moist) and different portions (white and dark meat, skin and separable fat) was detd. Frozen compared to fresh chicken skin had a higher mineral and vitamin A, but lower **vitamin E** content. Medium-chain **fatty acids** were higher and long-chain unsatd. **fatty acids** lower in frozen vs. fresh chicken tissues. Cholesterol was higher in fresh vs. frozen fat. Cooked dark meat contained more nutrients than white meat. Mineral content of skin, white and dark meat was higher for the dry vs. moist heat cooking method. Cooking method had a significant influence on thiamin, riboflavin and cyanocobalamin, but little effect on the **fatty acid** content of chicken meat.
IT **65-23-6, Pyridoxine 1406-18-4,**
Vitamin E 7439-95-4, Magnesium
, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(nutrients of frozen and cooked South African chickens)
REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 11 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:143204 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:189383
TITLE: A water-free transdermal delivery system
INVENTOR(S): Dransfield, Charles William
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Australia
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002022052	A1	20020221	US 2001-863764	20010524
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 2000-6691 A	20000406
			AU 2000-8885 A	20000721

AB A transdermal or transepithelial compn. substantially free of water comprises a biol. active agent in the form of microfined particles, sized less than 2 .mu. down to less than 0.1 .mu., which by massage pressure are mech. entrained within the interstices of the stratum corneum. Particles < 0.5 .mu. do not require a carrier for entrainment. Delivery into mucosal epithelia is obtained by particles < 1 .mu. with delivery increasing with decreasing particle size. For example, in order to demonstrate the present invention, two compns. contg. ibuprofen as the active agent were prepd. Particles in both samples were identical (< 0.5 .mu.m). However, sample A was water-free, while sample B contained 10% water. Transdermal absorption of the ibuprofen prepns. were compared using fresh bovine udder skin mounted on Franz diffusion cells at 37.degree.. Approx. 30 mg of the ibuprofen prepn. was applied to the skin and massaged into the skin using a vibratory massager. The water free sample (A) demonstrated a higher rate of absorption in less time than a similar formulation contg. 10% water (sample B). In sample B the delivery was more than halved and the time rate of the delivery was found to be greatly reduced with delivery curve showing 16% over 12 h and only a further 7.5% delivery over the next 12 h.

IT **50-81-7, Ascorbic** acid, biological studies
53-43-0, Dehydroepiandrosterone 107-35-7
, Taurine 303-98-0, Coenzyme
Q10 1200-22-2, .alpha.-Lipoic
acid **1406-18-4, Vitamin E**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-free transdermal and transepithelial drug delivery systems)

L55 ANSWER 12 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:545457 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:127167
TITLE: New lipid-based cochleate formulations, process of preparation, and their use for the delivery of biologically relevant molecules
INVENTOR(S): Zarif, Leila; Jin, Tuo; Segarra, Ignacio; Mannino, Raphael J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biodelivery Sciences, Inc., USA; University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001052817	A2	20010726	WO 2001-US2299	20010124
WO 2001052817	A3	20020221		

W: AU, CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR

WO 2000042989	A2	20000727	WO 2000-US1684	20000124

W: AU, CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

US 6592894	B1	20030715	US 2000-613840	20000711
EP 1259224	A2	20021127	EP 2001-903273	20010124

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

WO 2000-US1684	W	20000124
US 2000-613840	A	20000711
US 1999-235400	A	19990122
WO 2001-US2299	W	20010124

AB A process for producing a small-sized, lipid-based cochleate is presented. Cochleates are derived from liposomes which are suspended in an aq. two-phase polymer soln., enabling the differential partitioning of polar mol. based-structures by phase sepn. The liposome-contg. two-phase polymer soln., **treated** with pos. charged mols. such as Ca2+ or Zn2+, forms a cochleate ppt. of a particle size less than one micron. The process may be used to produce cochleates contg. biol. relevant mols. For example, cyclosporin A or amphotericin B-loaded cochleates were prepd. from dioleoylphosphatidylserine and pptn. with CaCl2.

IT **1406-18-4, vitamin E 7439-95-4**
, Magnesium, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of lipid-based cochleate formulations for delivery of biol. relevant mols.)

L55 ANSWER 13 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:300514 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	134:331617
TITLE:	Oil-in-water emulsion compositions for polyfunctional active ingredients
INVENTOR(S):	Chen, Feng-jing; Patel, Mahesh V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Lipocine, Inc., USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001028555	A1	20010426	WO 2000-US28835	20001018

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002107265 A1 20020808 US 1999-420159 19991018
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-420159 A 19991018

AB Pharmaceutical oil-in-water emulsions for delivery of polyfunctional active ingredients with improved loading capacity, enhanced stability, and reduced irritation and local toxicity are described. Emulsions include an aq. phase, an oil phase comprising a structured triglyceride, and an emulsifier. The structured triglyceride of the oil phase is substantially free of triglycerides having three medium chain (C6-C12) **fatty acid** moieties, or a combination of a long chain triglyceride and a polarity-enhancing polarity modifier. The present invention also provides methods of **treating** an animal with a polyfunctional active ingredient, using dosage forms of the pharmaceutical emulsions. For example, an emulsion was prepd., with cyclosporin A as the polyfunctional active ingredient dissolved in an oil phase including a structured triglyceride (Captex 810D) and a long chain triglyceride (safflower oil). The compn. contained (by wt.) cyclosporin A 1.0, Captex 810D 5.0, safflower oil 5.0, BHT 0.02, egg phospholipid 2.4, dimyristoylphosphatidyl glycerol 0.2, glycerol 2.25, EDTA 0.01, and water up to 100%, resp.

IT **502-65-8, Lycopene 1406-18-4, Vitamin E**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oil-in-water emulsion compns. for polyfunctional active ingredients)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 14 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:136991 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:198075
TITLE: Triglyceride-free compositions and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic **therapeutic** agents
INVENTOR(S): Patel, Mahesh V.; Chen, Feng-Jing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lipocine, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 113 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001012155	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US18807	20000710
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6309663	B1	20011030	US 1999-375636	19990817

EP 1210063 A1 20020605 EP 2000-947184 20000710
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL
JP 2003506476 T2 20030218 JP 2001-516502 20000710
US 2001024658 A1 20010927 US 2000-751968 20001229
US 6458383 B2 20021001
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-375636 A 19990817
WO 2000-US18807 W 20000710

AB The present invention relates to triglyceride-free pharmaceutical compns., pharmaceutical systems, and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic **therapeutic** agents. The compns. and systems include an absorption enhancing carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of at least two surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. A hydrophilic **therapeutic** agent can be incorporated into the compn., or can be co-administered with the compn. as part of a pharmaceutical system. The invention also provides methods of **treatment** with hydrophilic **therapeutic** agents using these compns. and systems. For example, when a compn. contg. Cremophor RH40 0.30, Arlacel 186 0.20, Na taurocholate 0.18, and propylene glycol 0.32 g, resp., was used, the relative absorption of PEG 4000 as a model macromol. drug was enhanced by 991%.

IT **50-81-7, Ascorbic** acid, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic drugs using combination of surfactants)

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 15 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:31675 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:83111
TITLE: Methods and compositions for assaying analytes
INVENTOR(S): Yuan, Chong-Sheng
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Atomics, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 187 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001002600	A2	20010111	WO 2000-US18057	20000630
WO 2001002600	A3	20020110		
WO 2001002600	C2	20020725		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6376210 B1 20020423 US 1999-347878 19990706

GB 2368641 A1 20020508 GB 2002-425 20000630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-347878 A 19990706
US 1999-457205 A 19991206
WO 2000-US18057 W 20000630

AB Compns. and methods for assaying analytes, preferably, small mol. analytes are provided. Assay methods employ, in place of antibodies or mols. that bind to target analytes or substrates, modified enzymes, called substrate trapping enzymes. These modified enzymes retain binding affinity or have enhanced binding affinity for a target substrate or analyte, but have attenuated catalytic activity with respect to that substrate or analyte. The modified enzymes are provided. In particular, mutant S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH) hydrolases, substantially retaining binding affinity or having enhanced binding affinity for homocysteine or S-adenosylhomocysteine but having attenuated catalytic activity, are provided. Conjugates of the modified enzymes and a facilitating agent, such as agents that aid in purifn. or linkage to a solid support are also provided.

IT **50-81-7**, **Ascorbic** acid, analysis **65-23-6**, Pyridoxin **1406-18-4**, **Vitamin e** **7439-95-4**, **Magnesium**, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(methods and compns. for assaying analytes)

L55 ANSWER 16 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:6065 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:37051
TITLE: Method for immune-system strengthening and development of a lipid transporter for anti-HIV and antibacterial gene **therapy**
INVENTOR(S): Worm, Richard; Correa, Michel; Mavoungou, Donatien
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 16 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2792201	A1	20001020	FR 1999-4706	19990415
FR 2792201	B1	20011102		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1999-4706 19990415

AB IM 28 (trade name), without secondary effects, is an assocn. of dehydroepiandosterone (DHEA) and a lipid source, linoleic acid, and other components of a vegetable oil, palm oil (traditionally used as a **treatment** for bacterial attachment and for wound cicatrization). It serves as a lipid source in daily food. IM 28 is thus beneficial in AIDS, where the levels of lipids, vitamins, and DHEA are reduced in the course of HIV infection. Linoleic acid, via the prostaglandins, controls immunity. IM 28, by its action on the neuroimmunoendocrine axis, acts on immunol. parameters, of which the anomalies are significant during the course of HIV infection (hematopoietic disorders, autoimmune disorders with hemorrhagic complications); red cells, white cells, and platelets have together cytotoxic properties against tumor cells strengthened by lymphokines. DHEA is known for its anti-HIV activity in inhibition

of host cell membrane phospholipase A2 and augmentation of interleukin 2 from helper T-cells for the prodn. of CD28 and CAF (cellular antiviral factor).

IT **53-43-0**, DHEA
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(IM 28; immune-system strengthening and development of a lipid transporter for anti-HIV and antibacterial gene **therapy**)

IT **50-81-7**, **Ascorbic** acid, biological studies
7439-95-4, **Magnesium**, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immune-system strengthening and development of a lipid transporter for anti-HIV and antibacterial gene **therapy**)

L55 ANSWER 17 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:753342 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:205637
TITLE: The possible role of gradual accumulation of copper, cadmium, lead and iron and gradual depletion of zinc, **magnesium**, selenium, vitamins B2, B6, D, and E and essential **fatty acids** in multiple sclerosis
AUTHOR(S): Johnson, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Moses Lake, WA, USA
SOURCE: Medical Hypotheses (2000), 55(3), 239-241
CODEN: MEHYDY; ISSN: 0306-9877
PUBLISHER: Churchill Livingstone
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 16 refs. Multiple sclerosis (MS) has a much higher incidence among caucasians that in any other race. Furthermore, females are much more susceptible than males and white females living in colder, wetter areas are much more susceptible than those living in warmer areas. On the other hand, menstruating women have increased copper (Cu) absorption and half-life, so they tend to accumulate more Cu than males. Moreover, rapidly growing girls have an increased demand for zinc (Zn), but their rapidly decreasing prodn. of **melatonin** results in impaired Zn absorption, which is exacerbated by the high Cu levels. The low Zn levels result in deficient CuZnSuperoxide dismutase (CuZnSOD), which in turn leads to increased levels of superoxide. Menstruating females also often present with low **magnesium** (**Mg**) and vitamin B6 levels. Vitamin B6 moderates intracellular nitric oxide (NO) prodn. and extracellular Mg is required for NO release from the cell, so that a deficiency of these nutrients results in increased NO prodn. in the cell and reduced release from the cell. The trapped NO combines with superoxide to form peroxinitrite, an extremely powerful free radical that leads to the myelin damage of MS. Iron (Fe), molybdenum (Mo) and cadmium (Cd) accumulation also increase superoxide prodn. Which explains MS in males, who tend to accumulate Fe much faster and Cu much less rapidly than females. Since vitamin D is paramount for Mg absorption, the much reduced

exposure to sunlight in the higher latitudes may account for the higher incidence in these areas. Moreover, vitamin B2 is a cofactor for xanthine oxidase, and its deficiency exacerbates the low levels of uric acid caused by high Cu levels, resulting in myelin degeneration. Finally Selenium (Se) and **vitamin E** **prevent** lipid peroxidn. and EPA and DHA upregulate CuZnSOD. Therefore, supplementation with 100 mg Mg, 25 mg vit B6, 10 mg vit B2, 15 mg Zn and 400 IU vit D and E, 100 .mu.g Se, 180 mg EPA and 120 mg DHA per day between 14 and 16 yr of age may **prevent** MS.

IT **1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7439-95-4** **, Magnesium,** biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(copper, cadmium, lead and iron accumulation and zinc, **magnesium,** selenium, vitamin and essential **fatty** **acid** depletion in development of human multiple sclerosis)

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 18 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:692095 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:227842
TITLE: Cochleate delivery vehicles
INVENTOR(S): Gould-Fogerite, Susan; Mannino, Raphael James
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 24 pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl. No. PCT/US96/01704.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5994318	A	19991130	US 1997-803662	19970221
US 5643574	A	19970701	US 1993-130986	19931004
US 5840707	A	19981124	US 1995-394170	19950222
WO 9625942	A1	19960829	WO 1996-US1704	19960222

W: AU, CA, JP, NZ, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-130986 A2 19931004
US 1995-394170 A2 19950222
WO 1996-US1704 A2 19960222

AB The disclosure relates to cochleates comprising a) a biol. relevant mol. component b) a neg. charged lipid component, and c) a divalent cation component. The cochleate has an extended shelf life, even in a desiccated state. Advantageously, the cochleate can be ingested. The biol. relevant mol. can be a topical application and an in vitro **treatment,** a polypeptide a drug, a nutrient, or a flavor. Viral glycoprotein-contg. cochleates were prepd. from **phosphatidylserine,** cholesterol, octyl .alpha.-D-

glucopyranoside, and viruses.

IT **1406-18-4, Vitamin e 7439-95-4**
, Magnesium, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cochleate delivery vehicles)

REFERENCE COUNT: 139 THERE ARE 139 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 19 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:645846 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:242652
TITLE: Pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compositions based on tioctic acid and cysteine
INVENTOR(S): Dall'aglio, Roberto; Borgonovo, Margherita; Introini, Carlo; Melegari, Pierangelo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Uni-Ci S.R.L., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000053176	A1	20000914	WO 2000-EP1637	20000228
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
IT 1312377	B1	20020415	IT 1999-MI460	19990305
EP 1156802	A1	20011128	EP 2000-907644	20000228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
EP 1072310	A3	20030108	EP 2000-113660	20000628
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 1999-MI460 A 19990305
WO 2000-EP1637 W 20000228

AB Novel pharmaceutic, dietetic and cosmetic compns., based on tioctic acid and cysteine and/or a pharmaceutically, dietetically or cosmetically acceptable deriv. thereof, useful for the **prevention** and **treatment** of conditions caused by oxidative stresses and alterations of both aerobic and anaerobic energetic metab. by activation of mitochondrial energetic enzyme systems (glycolysis and lipolysis) are described. Capsules were filled with N-acetylcysteine (I) 200, **magnesium** hydroxide 150, and tioctic acid (II) 200 **mg**. Capsules were orally administered to athlets for 60 days at 10 mg/kg/day of I and II. There was a decrease of 4% in body wt. and 7% in body fat and an improvement of 3% proteic mass of muscles.

IT **73-31-4, Melatonin 303-98-0,**

Coenzyme q10 501-36-0,
Resveratrol 1406-18-4, Vitamin e
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 20 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:353749 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:119652
TITLE: The consumption of milk products in a group of pre-school children: influence on serum lipid profile
AUTHOR(S): Ortega, Rosa M.; Requejo, Ana M.; Navia, Beatriz; Quintas, M. Elena; Andres, Pedro; Lopez-Sobaler, Ana M.; Perea, Jose M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Nutricion, Fac. Farmacia, Univ. Complutense, Madrid, 28040, Spain
SOURCE: Nutrition Research (New York) (2000), 20(6), 779-790
CODEN: NTRSDC; ISSN: 0271-5317
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The dairy product consumption was studied in 105 children aged 2-5 yr. The differences in food, energy, and nutrient intake and blood serum lipid profiles between children who took <1 ration of dairy products (excluding milk) per day (L) and those who consumed greater amts. (H) were evaluated. Whole milk was consumed in greatest quantity (338.7.+-.152.9 g in L and 290.7.+-.107.4 g in H subjects daily). No significant differences were found in the consumption of this product between L and H subjects. The second most consumed dairy product was whole yoghurt (50.2.+-.31.8 g in L and 124.4.+-.55.8 in H subjects daily), followed by petit type cheese (2.4.+-.5.9 g in L and 10.3.+-.16.2 in H), and other kinds of cheese (4.8.+-.5.9 g in L and 11.1.+-.13.3 in H). The H subjects consumed greater amts. of these products. The H subjects took more carbohydrates (on g/day and % of energy basis), riboflavin, zinc, and calcium and lesser quantities of total fats (as % of energy) and polyunsatd. **fatty acids** (PUFA, as % of energy)
than did L subjects. Thus, while the milk consumption was the same, children with greater intakes of other dairy products showed lower blood serum cholesterol levels and higher favorable nutrient intakes than those who took less. The restriction of these types of foods in preschool children because of fear of the cholesterol content may lead to nutritional problems and even impair the **prevention** of cardiovascular disease.
IT **50-81-7, Vitamin c,** biological studies
65-23-6, Pyridoxine 1406-18-4,
Vitamin e 7439-95-4, Magnesium
, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dietary dairy products intake in preschool children and

influence on blood serum lipid profile)
REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 21 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:462758 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:149103
TITLE: Disposable oral hygiene product comprising waterproof container and porous drug-holding material
INVENTOR(S): Maruoka, Takao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanae Kagawa K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11197217	A2	19990727	JP 1998-18224	19980112

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-18224 19980112

AB The product, which is used by adding H2O to the container to dissolve the drugs for rinsing mouth or **preventing** and **treating** tonsillitis, mastitis, etc., comprises a waterproof container and a porous drug-holding material, e.g. porous sachet, woven or nonwoven fabric bag, net, punching sheet, etc., which holds drugs and surfactants and/or moisturizers. Colorants may be added to the drugs to indicate the dissoln. state. The drug-holding material keeps storage-stability of the drug and rapidly releases the drug upon contact with water. A PET nonwoven fabric sheet was impregnated with 1 mL compn. contg. povidone-iodine 70, glycerin 50, Tween 80 5 mg, and H2O balance and dried. The sheet and H2O were placed in a paper cup and the cup was moderately swung to dissolve the drug within 30 s.

IT **50-81-7**, L-**Ascorbic** acid, biological studies
1406-18-4, **Vitamin E**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(disposable oral hygiene product comprising waterproof cup and porous material holding drugs, surfactants and/or moisturizers, and optional colorants)

L55 ANSWER 22 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:407754 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:31323
TITLE: Low-molecular nutrition mixture for **treatment** of malnutrition of various etiology
INVENTOR(S): Veselkova, Anna; Petrzilka, Otta
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vyzkumny Ustav Antibiotik a Biotransformaci, Czech Rep.
SOURCE: Czech Rep., 8 pp.
CODEN: CZXXED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Czech

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CZ 283569	B6	19980513	CZ 1993-2791	19931216
SK 279874	B6	19990507	SK 1994-356	19940328

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CZ 1993-2791 19931216

AB A dietetic mixt. composed of mono and oligosaccharides, peptides prepd. by controlled protein hydrolysis, glycerides with essential **fatty acids** and medium-chain **fatty acids**, vitamins, and trace minerals is described. The mixt. contains protein hydrolyzates (ovalbumin, soybean protein, casein, whey protein), glucose, sucrose, starch hydrolyzate, vegetable oil (safflower, soybean, sunflower) or oil with medium-chain **fatty acids**, NaCl, KCl, Ca glycerophosphate, MgO, trace elements (FeSO4, KI, Cu acetate, Mn acetate, ZnO, K2Cr2O7, ammonium molybdate), retinol acetate, **ascorbic** acid, thiamin dichloride, Na 5-riboflavinphosphate, **pyridoxine** chloride, nicotinamide, folic acid, Ca pantothenate, D-biotin, cyanocobalamin, inositol, ergocalciferol, tocopherol acetate, and phylloquinone. The mixt. can further contain flavoring agents. The mixt. can be used for nutritional support and **treatment** of malnutrition states, including conditions with altered gastrointestinal functions.

IT **50-81-7**, L-**Ascorbic** acid, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nutritional low-mol.-wt. mixt. for **treatment** of malnutrition states)

L55 ANSWER 23 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:96113 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:158413
TITLE: **Therapeutic** and dietary compositions containing essential **fatty acids** and bioactive disulfides
INVENTOR(S): Horrobin, David Frederick; Tritschler, Hans-Jurgen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Scotia Pharmaceuticals Limited, UK; Asta Medica A.-G.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9904782	A1	19990204	WO 1998-GB2155	19980722

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,

CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

ZA 9806480	A	19990122	ZA 1998-6480	19980721
GB 2327347	A1	19990127	GB 1998-16020	19980722
GB 2327347	B2	20001004		
AU 9884519	A1	19990216	AU 1998-84519	19980722
AU 739876	B2	20011025		
EP 994705	A1	20000426	EP 1998-935163	19980722
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9812102	A	20000718	BR 1998-12102	19980722
JP 2001510799	T2	20010807	JP 2000-503839	19980722
NZ 502278	A	20020201	NZ 1998-502278	19980722
RU 2205004	C2	20030527	RU 2000-104121	19980722
NO 2000000303	A	20000316	NO 2000-303	20000121

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1997-15444 A 19970722
WO 1998-GB2155 W 19980722

AB Compns. of .gamma.-linolenic acid and/or other essential **fatty acids** (EFAs) with thiotic acid or related compds. are used in **therapy** or nutrition or in prepn. of compns. for **therapy** or nutrition, esp. to improve cell membrane EFA concn. and/or (particularly in diabetic complications), impaired nerve function and blood flow. Examples were give of capsules contg. these EFAs and disulfides.

IT **50-81-7**, **Vitamin c**, biological studies
65-23-6, **Pyridoxine 1406-18-4**,
Vitamin E 7439-95-4, **Magnesium**
, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**therapeutic** and dietary compns. contg. essential **fatty acids** and bioactive disulfides)

IT **1200-22-2**, **.alpha.-Lipoic** acid
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**therapeutic** and dietary compns. contg. essential **fatty acids** and bioactive disulfides)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 24 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:766500 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:17088
TITLE: Protein hydrolyzate composition for **treating** hair
INVENTOR(S): Cannell, David; Nguyen, Nghi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9851265	A1	19981119	WO 1997-US19338	19971027
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,				

DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6013250	A	20000111	US 1997-857530	19970516
AU 9749991	A1	19981208	AU 1997-49991	19971027
AU 746554	B2	20020502		
EP 981318	A1	20000301	EP 1997-912925	19971027
EP 981318	B1	20030709		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9714720	A	20000620	BR 1997-14720	19971027
JP 2001525822	T2	20011211	JP 1998-549192	19971027
CA 2289505	C	20021231	CA 1997-2289505	19971027
RU 2197946	C2	20030210	RU 1999-126865	19971027

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1997-857530	A	19970516
US 1995-496138	A2	19950628
WO 1997-US19338	W	19971027

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:17088

AB The present invention relates to a hair **treatment** compn. which provides an excellent finishing effect and superior protection against environmental, chem., and grooming-assocd. damage. The compns. of the present invention comprise hydrolyzed protein having an abundance of anionic amino acids and in particular, sulfur-contg. amino acids, as well as divalent cationic compds., such that the anionic components of the hydrolyzed protein may effectively bind to the hair by means of cationic bridges. While bound to the hair, the sulfur contg. amino acids in the hydrolyzed protein may serve as "decoys" for the effects of a variety of damaging agents. Compns. of the present invention may further comprise a vitamin compd. which enhances these protective benefits. Hair **treated** with hydrolyzed protein and a divalent cationic compd. such as zinc gluconate was significantly stronger than hair **treated** with hydrolyzed protein only, and stronger than untreated hair.

IT **50-81-7, Vitamin C,** biological studies
1406-18-4, Vitamin E
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(protein hydrolyzate compn. for **treating** hair)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 25 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:719252 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:339878
TITLE: **Treatment** of depression and anxiety using docosahexaenoic acid or natural antioxidants
INVENTOR(S): Horrobin, David Frederick
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Scotia Holdings Plc, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9848788	A1	19981105	WO 1998-GB1260	19980423
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9872225	A1	19981124	AU 1998-72225	19980423
ZA 9803477	A	19981029	ZA 1998-3477	19980424

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1997-8700 19970429
GB 1997-8703 19970429
WO 1998-GB1260 19980423

AB Medicaments for depression or anxiety comprise compns. of natural antioxidants, or compns. of essential **fatty acids** (docosahexaenoic acid, DHA) optionally with essential nutrients and/or natural antioxidants. A combined antioxidant mix of **ascorbic** acid, **pyridoxine**, .beta.-carotene, **vitamin E**, Zn, nicotinamide, and Se were effective in improving anxiety and depression. Formulations of DNA were also given.

IT **50-81-7, Vitamin c**, biological studies
65-23-6, Pyridoxine 1200-22-2,
.alpha.-Lipoic acid **7439-95-4**,
Magnesium, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(depression and anxiety **treatment** using docosahexaenoic acid or natural antioxidants)

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 26 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:293427 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:8597
TITLE: Embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles
INVENTOR(S): Van Lengerich, Bernhard H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Van Lengerich, Bernhard H., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 9818610	A1	19980507	WO 1997-US18984	19971027
W: AU, CA, JP, NO, PL, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9749915	A1	19980522	AU 1997-49915	19971027
AU 744156	B2	20020214		
EP 935523	A1	19990818	EP 1997-912825	19971027
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002511777	T2	20020416	JP 1998-520558	19971027
NO 9902036	A	19990428	NO 1999-2036	19990428

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1996-29038P	P	19961028
	US 1997-52717P	P	19970716
	WO 1997-US18984	W	19971027

AB Controlled release, discrete, solid particles which contain an encapsulated and/or embedded component such as a heat sensitive or readily oxidizable pharmaceutically, biol., or nutritionally active component are continuously produced without substantial destruction of the matrix material or encapsulant. A release-rate controlling component is incorporated into the matrix to control the rate of release of the encapsulant from the particles. The addnl. component may be a hydrophobic component or a high water binding capacity component for extending the release time. The plasticizable matrix material, such as starch, is admixed with at least one plasticizer, such as water, and at least one release-rate controlling component under low shear mixing conditions to plasticize the plasticizable material without substantially destroying the at least one plasticizable material and to obtain a substantially homogeneous plasticized mass. The plasticizer content is substantially reduced and the temp. of the plasticized mass is substantially reduced prior to admixing the plasticized mass with the encapsulant to avoid substantial destruction of the encapsulant and to obtain a formable, extrudable mixt. The mixt. is extruded though a die without substantial or essentially no expansion and cut into discrete, relatively dense particles. Release properties may also be controlled by precoating the encapsulant and/or coating the extruded particles with a film-forming component. An example of encapsulation of acetylcysteine is given using starch, polyethylene, glycerol monostearate, and vegetable oil.

IT **50-81-7**, **Ascorbic** acid, biological studies
7439-95-4D, **Magnesium**, salts, biological studies
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 27 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:202666 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	128:275093
TITLE:	Enteral formulation designed for optimized wound healing
INVENTOR(S):	Barbul, Adrian; Bebenek, Lisa Stewart; Mark, David A.; Trimbo, Susan; Twyman, Diana; Lin, Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Nestec Ltd., Switz.

SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5733884	A	19980331	US 1995-554475	19951107

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-554475 19951107

AB An enteral nutritional formulation that meets the nutrient requirements of patients with wounds is provided. The present invention meets the unique nutrient needs of the acute or chronic patient that are generated due to tissue repair and healing requirements of wounds. To this end, in an embodiment, the present invention provides a method for providing nutritional support to a patient with an acute or chronic wound comprising the step of administering a **therapeutically** effective amt. of compn. comprising a protein source including an arginine source and a proline source in the ratio by wt. of approx. 1:0.5 to about 4:1. The compn. may also include a carbohydrate source, a lipid source including an appropriate n6:n3 ratio, and at least the U.S. RDA for vitamins and minerals provided in an amt. of formula supplying 1000 kcal, with vitamin A, beta-carotene, **vitamin C**, **vitamin E**, thiamine, **pyridoxine**, biotin and zinc being supplied in amts. above the U.S. RDAs. A liq. ready-to-use compn. contained protein 15.625, carbohydrate 28.175, fat 8.65 g, vitamin A 1000, vitamin D 100, **vitamin E** 15 IU, thiamin 0.75, **pyridoxine** 1.0 beta-carotene 0.5, zinc 6, copper 0.5, **magnesium** 100, 25, sodium 219, potassium 375, chloride 325 **mg**, selenium 25, and biotin 100 .mu.g. The efficacy of the compn. in the **treatment** of wounds induced in rats is shown.

IT **50-81-7, Vitamin C**, biological studies
65-23-6, Pyridoxine 1406-18-4, Vitamin E
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(enteral formulation designed for optimized wound healing)

REFERENCE COUNT: 353 THERE ARE 353 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 28 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:705878 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:322652
TITLE: Composition for **treating** hair and method for using the same
INVENTOR(S): Cannell, David; Nguyen, Nghi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cosmair, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 21 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5681554	A	19971028	US 1995-496138	19950628
US 6013250	A	20000111	US 1997-857530	19970516

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-496138 A2 19950628

AB The present invention relates to a hair **treatment** compn. which provides an excellent finishing effect and superior protection against environmental, chem., and grooming-assocd. damage. The compns. of the present invention comprise hydrolyzed protein having an abundance of anionic amino acids and in particular, sulfur-contg. amino acids, as well as divalent cationic compds., such that the anionic components of the hydrolyzed protein may effectively bind to the hair by means of cationic bridges. While bound to the hair, the sulfur contg. amino acids in the hydrolyzed protein may serve as decoys for the effects of a variety of damaging agents. Compns. of the present invention may further comprise a vitamin compd. which enhances these protective benefits.

IT **50-81-7, Vitamin c,** biological studies
1406-18-4, Vitamin e 7439-95-4D
, Magnesium, compds., biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(compn. for **treating** hair and method for using the same)

L55 ANSWER 29 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:545352 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:145352
TITLE: Method and compositions containing linolenate and linoleate for **treating** Alzheimer's disease
INVENTOR(S): Yehuda, Shlomo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bar Ilan University, Israel
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 366480	A2	19900502	EP 1989-311089	19891027
EP 366480	A3	19910206		
EP 366480	B1	19940824		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
CA 1296641	A1	19920303	CA 1987-552924	19871126
US 5120763	A	19920609	US 1989-376289	19890706
IL 91802	A1	19940530	IL 1989-91802	19890927
ZA 8908096	A	19901031	ZA 1989-8096	19891025
AU 8943805	A1	19900503	AU 1989-43805	19891026
AU 620929	B2	19920227		
JP 02237919	A2	19900920	JP 1989-278812	19891027
US 5288755	A	19940222	US 1992-820562	19920114
US 5416114	A	19950516	US 1993-94769	19930720
US 5468776	A	19951121	US 1993-94770	19930720
US 5599840	A	19970204	US 1995-557677	19951113

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1988-263540	19881027
	US 1989-359562	19890601
	US 1989-376289	19890706
	IL 1989-91802	19890927
	IL 1986-80786	19861126
	IL 1987-84273	19871025
	US 1987-120830	19871116
	US 1992-820562	19920114
	US 1994-197241	19940216

AB Alzheimer's disease, related dementias and epilepsy are **treated** by administering, in absence of an oily carrier or diluent (such as C8-18 satd. **fatty acids** or oleic acid derivs.), to a person having the symptoms thereof, or to a person susceptible to epilepsy, a symptom-alleviating amt. of a compn. of matter which comprises (a) .apprx.13.0-27.5% by wt. of linolenic acid and/or derivs. thereof, and (b) .apprxeq.87.0-.apprxeq.72.5% by wt. of linoleic acid and/or derivs. thereof, the derivs. of linolenic and linoleic acid being calcd. as the free acids, and being both physiol. hydrolyzable and pharmacol. acceptable, or of a pharmaceutical formulation or nutritional compn. contg. ingredients (a) and (b) in the recited proportions. The compn. also contains vitamins and other substances. Thus, patients with Alzheimer's disease were given orally a mixt. of linolenic acid and linoleic acid (1:4.25) for 3 wks. The conditions were markedly improved.

IT **50-81-7, Ascorbic** acid, biological studies
65-23-6, Pyridoxine 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical contg. linoleate and linolenate and, for Alzheimer's disease and others)

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:21:54 ON 28 JUL 2003)

L56 48 S L54
L57 47 S L56 NOT L16
L58 42 DUP REM L57 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L58 ANSWER 1 OF 42 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003-372054 [35] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI:	C2003-098857
TITLE:	Composition for **treating** attention deficit syndrome, contains (lyso-) **phosphatidyl serine** in synergistic combination with additives, e.g. antioxidants, essential **fatty acids**, minerals and/or aminoacids.
DERWENT CLASS:	B05 D13
INVENTOR(S):	BOEKENKAMP, D; JAEGER, R; PURPURA, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	(DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES DEUT GMBH; (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES DEUT GMBH & CO KG; (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH
COUNTRY COUNT:	101

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2003030914	A1	20030417	(200335)*	GE	29

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE
LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ
NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ
UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

JP 2003113086 A 20030418 (200335) 7
DE 10149108 A1 20030430 (200336)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003030914	A1	WO 2002-EP11124	20021004
JP 2003113086	A	JP 2001-371173	20011205
DE 10149108	A1	DE 2001-10149108	20011005

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2001-10149108 20011005
AN 2003-372054 [35] WPIDS
AB WO2003030914 A UPAB: 20030603
NOVELTY - Use of agent(s) (I) selected from **phosphatidyl serine**, lyso-phophatidyl serine and their salts, is claimed in the production of a composition for the **treatment** of attention deficit syndrome (ADHS) is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Use of agent(s) (I) selected from **phosphatidyl serine**, lyso-phophatidyl serine and their salts, is claimed in the production of a composition for the **treatment** of attention deficit syndrome (ADHS), where:

(a) (I) is used in combination with additive(s) (II) selected from antioxidants, essential **fatty acids**, minerals, aminoacids, antidepressants and/or phospholipids; or

(b) (I) is administered at a daily dose of 150-600 (preferably 250-450) mg for at most 2 months or 50-150 (preferably 100-150) mg for more than 2 months.

ACTIVITY - Nootropic; Tranquilizer.

A 9 year old schoolgirl with ADHS was **treated** every other day for 9 weeks with 150 mg **phosphatidyl serine** and 100 mg of a mixture of **vitamin E, vitamin C**, docosahexaenoic acid and gamma -linolenic acid. Positive results were evident after 4 weeks and strongly evident after 6 weeks; attention, concentration, memory and scholastic performance were all improved.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Synergist.

USE - For the **treatment** of ADHS, specifically by administration to 2-20 (especially 3-10) year old patients (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (I) Has a highly beneficial effect against ADHS when used in combination with (II) and/or in specific dosage regimes (i.e. high doses for a short period or low doses for a long period). In particular (I) and (II) have a synergistic effect. The **therapy** causes no habituation and is well tolerated and free of side-effects, thus providing good patient compliance.

Dwg.0/0

L58 ANSWER 2 OF 42 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-278233 [27] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-072596
TITLE: Fortified food composition for **treating** e.g. neurological disorders, comprises fortifying amount of adenosylcobalamin, optionally mixed with or bound to intrinsic factor, transcobalamin I, transcobalamin II and/or transcobalamin III.
DERWENT CLASS: B02 D13
INVENTOR(S): COLLINS, D A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (COLL-I) COLLINS D A; (MAYO-N) MAYO FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION RES
COUNTRY COUNT: 100
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2003000010	A2	20030103	(200327)*	EN	38
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
US 2003018009	A1	20030123	(200331)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003000010	A2	WO 2002-US19571	20020620
US 2003018009	A1 Provisional	US 2001-299797P	20010620
		US 2002-176138	20020620

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-299797P 20010620; US 2002-176138 20020620
AN 2003-278233 [27] WPIDS
AB WO2003000010 A UPAB: 20030429
NOVELTY - Fortified food composition (C1) comprises a fortifying amount of adenosylcobalamin, optionally mixed with or bound to intrinsic factor, transcobalamin I, transcobalamin II and/or transcobalamin III.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) increasing vitamin B12 coenzyme levels in a host comprising administering the fortified food composition;

(2) methods for **treating** pernicious anemia or ataxia; or **treating** cobalamin deficiency in a host who has atrophic body gastritis or who is receiving long term **therapy** with gastric acid inhibitors or biguanides; or increasing adenosylcobalamin levels comprising administering a fortified food composition (C2) comprising isolated adenosylcobalamin, optionally mixed with or bound to intrinsic factor, transcobalamin I, transcobalamin II and/or transcobalamin III;

(3) **treating** cobalamin deficiency in a host who has autoimmune disorder comprising administering an isolated adenosylcobalamin, optionally mixed with or bound to intrinsic

factor, transcobalamin I, transcobalamin II and/or transcobalamin III;

(4) **treating** neurological disorders comprising orally administering 0.1 micro g - 10 mg of isolated adenosylcobalamin, optionally mixed or bound to intrinsic factor, transcobalamin I, transcobalamin II and/or transcobalamin III on a daily basis;

(5) cereal comprising at least one cereal ingredient and 0.1 micro g - 2 mg of isolated adenosylcobalamin;

(6) use of (C2) in the manufacture of a medicament for **treating** a neurological disorder caused by cobalamin deficiency;

(7) use of (C2) in the manufacture of a medicament for the **treatment** of cobalamin deficiency in a host who has atrophic body gastritis, a previous partial gastrectomy, an autoimmune disorder, is receiving long term **therapy** with gastric acid inhibitors or biguanides, or is undergoing nitrous oxide anesthesia.

ACTIVITY - Neuroprotective; Nootropic; Antianemic; Gastrointestinal; Immunosuppresive.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (C1) is for increasing vitamin B12 coenzyme levels, **treating** food cobalamin malabsorption and neurological disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or multiple sclerosis and for **treating** pernicious anemia or ataxia and also useful in the manufacture of a medicament for **treating** pernicious anemia or ataxia or for **treating** food cobalamin malabsorption in a host. (C2) is for **treating** pernicious anemia or ataxia, for **treating** cobalamin deficiency in a host who has atrophic body gastritis, for **treating** cobalamin deficiency in a host who has an autoimmune disorder, in a host who is receiving long term **therapy** with gastric acid inhibitors or biguanides, for **treating** neurological disorders and for increasing adenosylcobalamin levels (all claimed).

Dwg.0/0

L58 ANSWER 3 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003156071 EMBASE
TITLE:	Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in reproductive-age women: A review of randomized controlled trials.
AUTHOR:	Fugh-Berman A.; Kronenberg F.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	A. Fugh-Berman, Dept. of Rehabilitation Medicine, Rosenthal Ctr. Complementary/A. M., Columbia Univ. Coll. of Phys./Surgs., Washington, DC 20036, United States. fughberman@aol.com
SOURCE:	Reproductive Toxicology, (2003) 17/2 (137-152). Refs: 101 ISSN: 0890-6238 CODEN: REPTED
PUBLISHER IDENT.:	S 0890-6238(02)00128-4
COUNTRY:	United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT:	010 Obstetrics and Gynecology 019 Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine 032 Psychiatry 037 Drug Literature Index 038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE:	English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Purpose: Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) **therapies** are widely used in the general population. This paper reviews randomized controlled trials of CAM **therapies** for obstetrical and gynecologic conditions and presents **therapies** that are likely to be used by women of reproductive age and by pregnant women. Data Sources: Sources included English-language papers in MEDLINE 1966-2002 and AMED (1985-2000) and the authors' extensive holdings. Study Selection: Randomized controlled clinical trials of CAM **therapies** for obstetric and gynecologic conditions. Data Extraction: Clinical information was extracted from the articles and summarized in tabular form or in the text. Data Synthesis: Ninety-three trials were identified, 45 of which were for pregnancy-related conditions, 33 of which were for premenstrual syndrome, and 13 of which were for dysmenorrhea. Data support the use of acupressure for nausea of pregnancy and calcium for PMS. Preliminary studies indicate a role for further research on Vitamin B6 or ginger for nausea and vomiting of pregnancy; calcium, **magnesium**, Vitamin B6, or chaste-tree berry extract for PMS; and a low-fat diet, exercise, or fish oil supplementation for dysmenorrhea. Conclusions: Limited evidence supports the efficacy of some CAM **therapies**. Exposure of women of reproductive age to these **therapies** can be expected.

L58 ANSWER 4 OF 42 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003246098 EMBASE
TITLE: State-of-the-art complementary **therapeutics** for asthma.
AUTHOR: Meletis C.D.; Barker J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: C.D. Meletis, Natl. Coll. of Naturopathic Medicine, Portland, OR, United States
SOURCE: Alternative and Complementary Therapies, (2003) 9/3 (105-110).
Refs: 42
ISSN: 1076-2809 CODEN: ACTHFZ
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English

L58 ANSWER 5 OF 42 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003244673 EMBASE
TITLE: Alternative **treatment** for allergy and asthma.
AUTHOR: Bielory L.; Chiaramonte L.; Ehrlich P.; Field J.
SOURCE: Journal of Asthma, (2003) 40/SUPPL. (47-53).
Refs: 7
ISSN: 0277-0903 CODEN: JOUADU
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine

015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Summary: **Treatment** of asthma remains complex. Patients who are considering alternative and complementary **treatments** for asthma should have a good understanding of what the **treatment** entails, and whether it has proven ability to make an impact in the disease. One should remember, however, these **treatments** are made to complement most traditional **therapies** and not to replace them.

L58 ANSWER 6 OF 42 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-415383 [44] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-326759
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-117233
TITLE: Composition useful in the **treatment** of obesity comprises at least one micronutrient and target absorbent compound.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D13 J04 S03
INVENTOR(S): BUCHANAN-BAILLIE-HAMILTON, P F; PECK, J C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BUCH-I) BUCHANAN-BAILLIE-HAMILTON P F
COUNTRY COUNT: 96
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002012882	A2	20020214	(200244)*	EN	86

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001076537	A	20020218	(200244)
GB 2370504	A	20020703	(200251)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002012882	A2	WO 2001-GB3554	20010807
AU 2001076537	A	AU 2001-76537	20010807
GB 2370504	A	GB 2001-17052	20010712

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001076537	A	Based on	WO 200212882

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2001-17052 20010712; GB 2000-19327 20000808
AN 2002-415383 [44] WPIDS

AB WO 200212882 A UPAB: 20020711
NOVELTY - A composition comprises at least one active compound e.g. micronutrient or target compound absorbent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following: 1) a method for comparing the relative inhibitory effects of several of target compounds (A1)/items on the ability of a test subject (A2)/(A2) exposed to the items to control their weight involving performing the method for each (A1)/item, and comparing the inhibitory effects of each (A1)/item; 2) a method for labeling and/or certifying an item according to its inhibitory effect on the ability of (A2) exposed to the item to control their weight involving performing the method for the item, and labeling and/or certifying the item based on a pre-determined scale according to their inhibitory effect; 3) a method of diagnosis and/or prognosis of a weight-control-related disorder or disease in (A2) involving performing a method and correlating the results obtained from the method with the disease state of the subject; 4) determining a test subject's progress in altering the extent to which their ability to control their weight has been inhibited involving performing the method at intervals, and comparing the results obtained from the method to establish the progress made; 5) production of a tailored advice plan for (A2) involving performing a method and providing a plan in accordance with the results obtained from the method. The plan provides a system for improving or maintaining the ability of (A2) to control their weight; 6) determining the extent of the inhibitory effect of (A1) on the ability of (A2) into whom (A1) is introduced to control their weight involving (i) determining the degree or severity by which (A1) affects each of several weight controlling systems (HICS) present in (A2); (ii) determining the persistence of (A1) in (A2); (iii) calculating the inhibitory effect as a function of values of (i) and (ii); 7) Use of the composition in the preparation of a medicament for the **treatment** of obesity; 8) production of a database of the inhibitory effects of several (A1)/items on the ability of (A2)/(A2) exposed to the items to control their weight involving performing the method for each (A1)/items, and combining the results into a database; 9) computer system for use in the performance of a method or displaying the output of the method, or displaying or accessing the database, comprising (a) a standard electronic computer circuit containing at least a random access memory, a read only memory, a processor; (b) a keyboard comprising several standard keyboard buttons; and (c) a display; 11) production of a labeled and/or certified item, involving providing the item to be labeled and/or certified, and performing the method on the item; 12) a database produced by the method; 13) a data carrier comprising the database; 14) determining the inhibitory effect of an item on the ability of (A2) exposed to the item to control their weight involving: a1) optionally determining the amount of each of several (A1) in the item having an inhibitory effect on the ability of (A2) to control their weight; and 15) a system for improving or maintaining the ability of (A2) to control their weight including (a) a commodity provider, which provides commodities for (A2), (b) a certifier which certifies each commodity according to its inhibitory effect on the ability of (A2) exposed to the item to control their weight such that the subject can select each commodity to its certification. The certifier optionally uses an analyzer for determining the presence of (A1) in each commodity and a database of the inhibitory effect of (A1) present in the commodity on the ability of (A2) to control their

weight.

ACTIVITY - Anorectic; Cardiant; Antiasthmatic; Antiallergic; Cytostatic; Dermatological; Immunosuppressive.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inhibitor.

USE - For cosmetic improvement of the subject, which does not suffer from obesity; for **treatment** of the subject suffering from obesity; for use in a method for **treatment** of obesity; for controlling the weight of the subject; in the preparation of the medicament for the **treatment** of obesity (all claimed); for the control and **treatment** of various conditions associated with obesity e.g. immune dysfunction, autoimmunity, cardiovascular disorder, pulmonary disorder (e.g. asthma), allergies, cancer, mood changes, neurological illness, changes in libido, hormonal disorders, reproductive dysfunction, congenital abnormalities, metabolic disorder (e.g. glucose dysregulation), muscular skeletal disorder, renal and genitourinary disorder and skin disorder.

ADVANTAGE - The composition achieves significantly more effective and long lasting weight reduction without the use of drugs which interferes with the body's natural metabolism, by means of effectively restoring the body's own natural slimming system in a substantially natural manner.

Dwg.0/9

L58 ANSWER 7 OF 42 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-681921 [73] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 1999-418245 [35]; 1999-526388 [44]; 1999-619630 [53]; 2003-074233 [07]

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-192353

TITLE: Composition useful for **treating** skin of a human comprises an anti-aging component containing methyl-transferase and a compatible carrier.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16

INVENTOR(S): RILEY, P A

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (RILE-I) RILEY P A

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2002098253	A1	20020725	(200273)*		10

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002098253	A1	Provisional	US 1996-12158P	19960223
		CIP of	US 1997-804532	19970221
		CIP of	US 1999-327927	19990608
		CIP of	US 2001-953309	20010914
			US 2002-41313	20020107

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1996-12158P 19960223; US 1997-804532 19970221; US 1999-327927 19990608; US 2001-953309 20010914; US 2002-41313 20020107

AN 2002-681921 [73] WPIDS

CR 1999-418245 [35]; 1999-526388 [44]; 1999-619630 [53]; 2003-074233

[07]

AB US2002098253 A UPAB: 20030129

NOVELTY - A composition comprises an anti-aging component containing methyl-transferase and a compatible carrier.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological.

An oral sacred lotus seed composition comprised (**mg**) vitamin A palmitate (1750 IU), natural beta carotene (750 IU), **lycopene** (0.375), lutein (0.375), **vitamin E** (d alpha tocopheryl acetate and mixed tocopherols) (50 IU), cholecalciferol (vitamin D3) (200 IU), **vitamin C** (150), thiamine HCl (4), riboflavin (5), niacinamide (20), **pyridoxine** HCl (6), folic acid (200 mcg), vitamin B12 (5 mcg), pentothenic acid (7.5 **mg**), biotin (75 mcg), calcium (carbonate and citrate) (12.5), **magnesium** oxide (18.75), iron (fumerate) (7.5), zinc (sulfate and gluconate) (7.5), **magnesium** gluconate (2), selenium (L-selenomethionine and citrate) (3.5 mcg), chromium nicotinate (37.5 mcg), copper gluconate (0.5), green tea extract (7.5), grape seed extract (7.5), N-acetyl glucosamine (15), citrus bioflavonoids (37.5), N-acetyl cysteine (5), sacred lotus seed extract (350 mcg), **magnesium** stearate (lubricant) (84), stearic acid (binder) (42), and microcrystalline cellulose (840). In order to test effectiveness of the oral administration of sacred lotus extract on the skin of a human, the sacred lotus seed composition, with instructions for use were given to a group of nine healthy volunteers for 60 days. The group was supervised and were instructed not to use any other vitamin product during that period, and were given a two-page questionnaire to complete. Page 1 reflected the condition of their skin at the start of the study and after 60 days of taking the composition and the page 2 indicated the physical and mental conditions, which they experienced in the areas of energy, vitality, ability to sleep etc. The effectiveness of the composition on the skin condition of the volunteers before/after taking the composition was as follows: Skin texture (%) = 3.67/5.75, wrinkles (eye area) = 2.89/4.50, wrinkles (mouth area) = 2.89/3.75, wrinkles (neck area) = 3/4, wrinkles (forehead) = 3.56/4.88, skin elasticity (sagging) = 3.33/4.88, skin tone (firmness) = 3.11/5, skin softness = 3.56/5.75, skin smoothness = 3.33/5.75, skin vibrance = 2.78/5.13, skin young looking = 3/5.63, and pore size = 2.67/4.88; and effectiveness of the composition on the physical/mental condition before/after taking the composition was as follows: Energy = 3.25/4.88, vitality = 3.13/4.75, ability to sleep = 3.13/4.50, general well-being = 4.25/5.63, overall good health = 4.88/5.75, mental performance = 5.25/6.13, vision = 4/4.88, growth of hair and nails = 3.25/5.88, increased stamina = 3.38/5, and feeling younger = 3.13/5.13. The numerical results obtained were examined on the basis of the following rating scale: 1 = very displeased, 2 = slightly displaced, 3 = fair, 4 = average, 5 = better than average, 6 = moderately pleased, 7 = pleased, and 8 = very pleased. The overall improvement (%) in the skin texture, wrinkles (eye area), wrinkles (mouth area), wrinkles (neck area), wrinkles (fore head), skin elasticity (sagging), skin tone (firmness), skin softness, skin smoothness skin vibrance, skin young looking, and pore size was 51, 50, 27, 30, 31, 56, 54, 56, 67, 76, 78, and 71 respectively; and for energy, vitality, ability to sleep, general well being, overall good health, mental performance, vision, growth of hair and nails, increased stamina, and feeling younger was 45, 47, 42, 29, 16, 15, 20, 70, 42, and 57 respectively

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - For the **treatment** of skin of a human (claimed) against aging and its symptoms, and as a dietary supplement.
ADVANTAGE - The composition reduces signs of aging such as loss of elasticity, age spots, blemishes, enlarged pores, fine lines, wrinkles and promotes overall younger looking skin. The composition also reverses signs of aging in the body by improving growth hormone release, energy, mood, general overall well-being, stamina, sexual function, memory, mental focus and performance, circulation, vision, hair and nail growth, sleep, muscle tone (claimed), lipolysis and over all health, making the person feel, and look younger, immunity function, body composition with less body fat, vitality of his or her skin, and smoothness.
Dwg.0/0

L58 ANSWER 8 OF 42 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-617109 [66] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-174439
TITLE: Chondroprotective/restorative composition useful for **treating** or **preventing** osteoarthritis and other joint diseases in mammals comprises hyaluronic acid or its salts.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 C03 D13
INVENTOR(S): PIERCE, S W
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PIER-I) PIERCE S W
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2002068718	A1	20020606	(200266)*		14

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002068718	A1 Provisional	US 2000-237838P	20001003
		US 2001-967977	20011002

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-237838P 20001003; US 2001-967977 20011002
AN 2002-617109 [66] WPIDS
AB US2002068718 A UPAB: 20021014
NOVELTY - A chondroprotective/restorative composition comprises hyaluronic acid or its salts and optionally a pharmaceutical carrier.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) a method of **treating** or **preventing** osteoarthritis, joint effusion, joint inflammation and pain, synovitis, lameness, post operative arthroscopic surgery, deterioration of proper joint function, reduction or inhibition of metabolic activity of chondrocytes, activity of enzymes that degrade cartilage, reduction or inhibition of production of hyaluronic acid in mammals comprises oral administration of hyaluronic acid or its salt;
(2) an animal feed having chondroprotective/restorative

benefits comprising a nutritionally effective feed base selected from grains, proteins, and/or fats, and an hyaluronic acid or its salts; and

(3) a **therapeutic** and chondroprotective/restorative composition comprising Hyaluronic acid or its salts, a **therapeutic** drug, and optionally a pharmaceutical carrier.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic; Antiarthritic; Anti-inflammatory; Analgesic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - Fort **treating** or **preventing** osteoarthritis, joint effusion, joint inflammation and pain, synovitis, lameness, post operative arthroscopic surgery, deterioration of proper joint function, reduction or inhibition of metabolic activity of chondrocytes, activity of enzymes that degrade cartilage, reduction or inhibition of production of hyaluronic acid in mammals. Hyaluronic acid, optionally in combination with glucosamine sulfate and/or chondroitin sulfate is useful in chondroprotective/restorative compositions. The composition is useful in an animal feed comprising a feed base selected from grains, proteins, fats and mixtures of these. The animal feed further includes molasses. The animal feed is in the form of a paste and is a cat, dog or horse feed.

Dwg.0/0

L58 ANSWER 9 OF 42 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-499007 [53] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-055547 [07]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-141327
TITLE: **Preventing** and/or **treating** vascular disorders e.g. depression, comprises administrating a preparation containing a long chain **fatty acid**, 2 different phospholipids and a methionine metabolism factor.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): HAGEMAN, R J J; KILIAAN, A J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NUTR-N) NUTRICIA NV; (HAGE-I) HAGEMAN R J J; (KILI-I) KILIAAN A J
COUNTRY COUNT: 27
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2002040058	A1	20020404	(200253)*		7
EP 1275399	A2	20030115	(200306)	EN	

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002040058	A1	CIP of	US 2000-566386	20000508
			US 2001-899922	20010709
EP 1275399	A2		EP 2001-205113	20011228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-899922 20010709; US 2000-566386 20000508

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

AN 2002-499007 [53] WPIDS
CR 2002-055547 [07]
AB US2002040058 A UPAB: 20030124
NOVELTY - **Prevention** and/or **treatment** of vascular disorders and/or associated secondary disorders comprises orally administrating a preparation which contains at least the following fractions: a long chain **fatty acid**; 2 different phospholipids; and a methionine metabolism factor selected from folate, vitamin B12, vitamin B6, **magnesium** or zinc

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - **Prevention** and/or **treatment** of vascular disorders and/or associated secondary disorders comprises the oral administration of a preparation which contains at least the following fractions:

(a) long chain polyunsaturated **fatty acids**;

(b) at least 2 different phospholipids selected from **phosphatidylserine** (PS), phosphatidylinositol (PI), phosphatidylcholine (PC), and phosphatidylethanolamine (PE); and

(c) one or more compounds which are a factor in methionine metabolism selected from folate, vitamin B12, vitamin B6, **magnesium** and zinc or their equivalents.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a preparation for oral dosage comprising:

(i) at least 120 mg of long chain polyunsaturated **fatty acids**;

(ii) at least 200 mg phospholipids;

(iii) at least 200 micro g folate; and

(iv) at least 0.1 mg hypericin and/or at least 100 mg extract of Withania somnifera (WS).

ACTIVITY - Vasotropic; Antidepressant; Gynecological; Neuroleptic; Nootropic; Tranquilizer; Anxiolytic; Antiparkinsonian; Antiinflammatory; Neuroprotective; Cerebroprotective; Cardiant.

No test details are described.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - The compositions provide activity on the function of the tunica intima and endothelial cells in general.

USE - The compositions can be used for the **treatment** and **prevention** of depression and related disorders, in particular bipolar or unipolar depression, depressions related to menstruation, menopause, schizophrenia, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), anxiety, insomnia, seasonal affective disorder, dementia, or Parkinson's disease; the preparation can also be used as a nutritional supplement, (all claimed). They can also be used to **treat** or **prevent** vascular, cardio- and cerebrovascular disorders and a selected range of secondary problems.

Dwg.0/0

L58 ANSWER 10 OF 42 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-239345 [29] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-072159
TITLE: New transdermal composition comprising at least one active agent and a carrier is useful for **treating** e.g. osteo arthritis, herpes, skin cancer and male hormone replacement.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 B05 B07 C03
INVENTOR(S): DRANSFIELD, C W
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DRAN-I) DRANSFIELD C W
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2002022052	A1	20020221	(200229)*		17

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002022052	A1	US 2001-863764	20010524

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 2000-8885 20000721; AU 2000-6691 20000406

AN 2002-239345 [29] WPIDS

AB US2002022052 A UPAB: 20020508

NOVELTY - A transdermal composition for transdermal administration of an active agent comprises

(a) at least one active agent (I); and

(b) a carrier.

The active agent is induced into the skin by massage and includes fine solid particles less than 2 microns, dispersed through carried. The composition is free of water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for

(1) a method of delivering an active agent via transdermal or transepithelial delivery; and

(2) an active agent (II) composition for the transdermal **treatment** of a condition via transdermal or transepithelial delivery.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic; anti-arthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; cytostatic; endocrine; anti-aging; anti-ulcer.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.

USE - The condition the active agent composition is used to **treat** is osteo arthritis, soft tissue and joint injury, psoriasis, herpes, skin cancer, male hormone replacement, anti-aging, penile erection, mitochondrial energy, topical anesthetic, ulcers, radiation damage (claimed). A drug delivery system.

ADVANTAGE - The transdermal composition minimizes acid skin reactions resulting from normally acid ingredients. A very small loss of active ingredient back to the surface over the first hour after application after which there was no detectable further loss.

Dwg.0/3

L58 ANSWER 11 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003044468 EMBASE

TITLE: Changes in the intake of vitamins and minerals by men and women with hyperlipidemia and overweight during dietetic **treatment**.

AUTHOR: Grzybek A.; Klosiewicz-Latoszek L.; Targosz U.

CORPORATE SOURCE: A. Grzybek, National Food/Nutrition Institute, ul. Powsinska 61/63, 02-903 Warszawa, Poland

SOURCE: European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, (1 Dec 2002) 56/12 (1162-1168).
Refs: 22
ISSN: 0954-3007 CODEN: EJCNEQ

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Objectives: To assess the influence of a low-fat, low-energy diet on the intake of vitamins and minerals in patients with overweight and hyperlipidemia. Setting: Outpatient clinic for hyperlipidemia **treatment**. Subjects: A total of 134 subjects chosen from patients attending Outpatient Clinic of Metabolic Diseases. Interventions: Patients were assigned to a hypolipidemic, low-energy diet of 4.18-6.27 MJ/day (1000 or 1500 kcal/day), where fat provided less than 30% of energy, saturated **fatty acids** less than 10% of energy and daily supply of cholesterol was below 300 **mg**. Dietary assessment with the use of 3 days dietary records were performed at baseline and after 8 weeks of the diet. Results: The implementation of a low-fat, low-energy diet resulted in a decrease of the intake of nutrients assessed, statistically significant for phosphorus, **magnesium**, iron and vitamin B(1), B(2) and niacin in men and for iron in women. No marked and statistically significant reduction in the percentage of the RDA was found, except **magnesium**, thiamin and riboflavin in men and iron in women. Nutritional density was statistically improved for phosphorus, potassium, **magnesium** and **vitamins** **E**, C and B(6) in men and for all nutrients assessed in women. Conclusions: In comparison with a habitual diet, the low-fat, low-energy diet did not cause any marked and statistically significant decrease in the intake of minerals and vitamins or in the adherence to the RDA, with the exception of **magnesium**, thiamin and riboflavin in men and iron in women.

L58 ANSWER 12 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003040204 EMBASE
TITLE: Respiratory disease: Sinusitis, upper respiratory infection, otitis media.
AUTHOR: Ivker R.S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: R.S. Ivker, Department of Family Medicine, Department of Otolaryngology, Univ. of Colorado School of Medicine, 7580 Lost Ranger Peak, Littleton, CO 80127, United States. Ivkers@aol.com
SOURCE: Clinics in Family Practice, (2002) 4/4 (929-946).
Refs: 39
ISSN: 1522-5720
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB A holistic medical **treatment** program is obviously not for every patient. Most Americans are still seeking an effortless quick fix for all of life's problems, including chronic disease. For the

patient who has failed to respond to conventional **treatment**, however, or for those who would like to try a different approach, this is an option with **therapeutic** benefits for **treating, preventing,** and curing a multitude of chronic conditions. Although holistic medicine provides patients with an opportunity for taking much greater responsibility for their own health, self care also requires a significant commitment of time and effort, along with a willingness to change.

L58 ANSWER 13 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003040203 EMBASE
TITLE: The use of complementary and alternative **therapies** in diabetes.
AUTHOR: Stevens D.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. D.L. Stevens, Chelsea Family Practice, 14700 E. Old U.S. 12, Chelsea, MI 48118, United States. stevensd@umich.edu
SOURCE: Clinics in Family Practice, (2002) 4/4 (911-928). Refs: 73
ISSN: 1522-5720
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
006 Internal Medicine
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Individuals with diabetes are using CAM **therapies** in ever-increasing numbers. Often, the health care provider is unaware of such use, and such interventions may interact with conventional **therapy**, ie, the addition of a glucose-lowering herbal supplement to a sulfonylurea, leading to hypoglycemia. The importance of asking individuals which supplements or complementary **therapies** they use cannot be overemphasized. This information can then lead to a dialogue of safety and efficacy issues. A number of traditionally used supplements have shown promise in the **treatment** of diabetes and are in the process of undergoing large randomized trials. Research studies should continue investigating novel agents for diabetes management. Nutritional advice and lifestyle issues continue to play a central role in diabetes management. Advice from CAM practitioners should not conflict with this. Supplementation with multivitamins and aspirin is generally considered safe; however, megavitamin **therapy** should be discouraged. Relaxation **therapy**, yoga, and spiritual healing are helpful to individuals and can be encouraged. Interventions that are potentially harmful or have no real evidence of efficacy clearly should be discouraged. Patients should be commended, however, on their self-determination and encouraged to direct their efforts in areas that have proven benefits.

L58 ANSWER 14 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003040196 EMBASE
TITLE: A holistic approach to **prevention** and

health promotion: Influences of physical activity, nutrition, food supplements, and mind-body interactions on longevity and cardiac disease.
AUTHOR: Anderson R.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. R.A. Anderson, 614 Daniels Drive NE, East Wenatchee, WA 98802-4036, United States. nhf@msn.com
SOURCE: Clinics in Family Practice, (2002) 4/4 (773-790).
Refs: 154
ISSN: 1522-5720
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The array of possible agents with the potential for **preventing** illness and promoting better health status is quite daunting; however, studies indicate that a substantial portion of the population is avidly interested in exploring the options. Family physicians need to be informed about the scientifically supported information available on **preventive** measures. For interested patients, **prevention** is very cost-effective, because most **preventative** measures are patient-centered. For those who are less interested, presenting smaller, less challenging options can still empower the patient and provide a basis for motivation. Family physicians also have a profound influence by example; they are much more persuasive when speaking from personal experience in enhancing their own wellness.

L58 ANSWER 15 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003010088 EMBASE
TITLE: Autism, an extreme challenge to integrative medicine. Part II: Medical management.
AUTHOR: Kidd P.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. P.M. Kidd, 847 Elm Street, El Cerrito, CA 94530, United States
SOURCE: Alternative Medicine Review, (2002) 7/6 (472-499).
Refs: 130
ISSN: 1089-5159 CODEN: ALMRFP
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
022 Human Genetics
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Autism and allied autistic spectrum disorders (ASD) present myriad behavioral, clinical, and biochemical abnormalities. Parental participation, advanced testing protocols, and eclectic **treatment** strategies have driven progress toward cure. Behavioral modification and structured education are beneficial but

insufficient. Dietary restrictions, including removal of milk and other casein dairy products, wheat and other gluten sources, sugar, chocolate, preservatives, and food coloring are beneficial and prerequisite to benefit from other interventions. Individualized IgG or IgE testing can identify other troublesome foods but not non-immune mediated food sensitivities. Gastrointestinal improvement rests on controlling Candida and other parasites, and using probiotic bacteria and nutrients to correct dysbiosis and decrease gut permeability. Detoxification of mercury and other heavy metals by DMSA/DMPS chelation can have marked benefit. Documented sulfoxidation-sulfation inadequacies call for sulfur-sulfhydryl repletion and other liver p450 support. Many nutrient supplements are beneficial and well tolerated, including dimethylglycine (DMG) and a combination of **pyridoxine** (vitamin B6) and **magnesium**, both of which benefit roughly half of ASD cases. Vitamins A, B3, C, and folic acid; the minerals calcium and zinc; cod liver oil; and digestive enzymes, all offer benefit. Secretin, a triggering factor for digestion, is presently under investigation. Immune **therapies** (pentoxifyllin, intravenous immunoglobulin, transfer factor, and colostrum) benefit selected cases. Long-chain omega-3 **fatty acids** offer great promise. Current pharmaceuticals fail to benefit the primary symptoms and can have marked adverse effects. Individualized, indepth clinical and laboratory assessments and integrative parent-physician-scientist cooperation are the keys to successful ASD management.

L58 ANSWER 16 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003049797 EMBASE
TITLE: Diet quality and cancer incidence in Nova Scotia, Canada.
AUTHOR: Fitzgerald A.L.; Dewar R.A.; Veugelers P.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A.L. Fitzgerald, Department of Community Health, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS B3H 4H7, Canada
SOURCE: Nutrition and Cancer, (2002) 43/2 (127-132).
Refs: 30
ISSN: 0163-5581 CODEN: NUCADQ
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Cancer rates in the province of Nova Scotia, Canada, are among the highest in the country and coincide with elevated rates of frisk factors such as smoking, poor diet, and obesity. To investigate the importance of diet on cancer, using data from the 1990 Nova Scotia Nutrition Survey, we developed a diet quality score reflecting compliance with 17 nutrient recommendations. The survey data were subsequently linked with the provincial cancer registry, and the relationship between diet quality and cancer was quantified using logistic regression. Our results support an inverse relationship between diet quality and cancer, although limited statistical power resulting from our small study sample did not reveal any statistically significant relationships. We estimated that cancer incidence could potentially be reduced by -35% through improved diet

quality. On the basis of poor diet, nutrition-related factors (high body mass index), our estimates of the **preventable** fraction of cancer, and the high provincial cancer rates, we recommend health promotion strategies aimed at improving diet quality in Nova Scotia.

L58 ANSWER 17 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002103338 EMBASE
TITLE: Premenstrual syndrome and premenstrual dysphoric disorder.
AUTHOR: Cronje W.H.; Studd J.W.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: W.H. Cronje, Academic Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, 369 Fulham Road, London SW10 9NH, United Kingdom. w.cronje@ic.ac.uk
SOURCE: Primary Care - Clinics in Office Practice, (2002) 29/1 (1-12).
Refs: 59
ISSN: 0095-4543 CODEN: PRCADR
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB It is almost impossible to cover all the options available for the **treatment** of premenstrual syndrome and premenstrual dysphoric disorder, as one reviewer suggested as many as 327 different **treatment** options. The authors have discussed the most common and relevant options. With severe PMS it is likely that only hormonal **treatment** and SSRI's will be of help. Ultimately there are some women in whom all **treatments** will fail, or who may have concomitant pathology which could lead to a need for total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy. Should this be necessary it is important that these women receive effective, long-term hormone replacement **therapy** with replacement of oestrogen as well as ovarian androgens.

L58 ANSWER 18 OF 42 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-055547 [07] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-499007 [53]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-015911
TITLE: Composition for **prevention** and/or **treatment** of vascular disorders comprises long chain polyunsaturated **fatty acids**, phospholipids and compounds which are factors in methionine metabolism.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 D13
INVENTOR(S): HAGEMAN, R J J; KILIAAN, A J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NUTR-N) NUTRICIA NV
COUNTRY COUNT: 97
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001084961	A2	20011115	(200207)*	EN	18

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC

MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ
NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US
UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2001055114 A 20011120 (200219)
EP 1282365 A2 20030212 (200312) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK
NL PT RO SE SI TR

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001084961	A2	WO 2001-NL347	20010508
AU 2001055114	A	AU 2001-55114	20010508
EP 1282365	A2	EP 2001-928256	20010508
		WO 2001-NL347	20010508

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001055114	A	Based on	WO 200184961
EP 1282365	A2	Based on	WO 200184961

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-703798 20001102; US 2000-566386 20000508
AN 2002-055547 [07] WPIDS
CR 2002-499007 [53]
AB WO 200184961 A UPAB: 20030218
NOVELTY - Composition (I) for **prevention** and/or **treatment** of vascular disorders comprises: (a) long chain polyunsaturated **fatty acids**; (b) at least 2 different phospholipids; and (c) compounds which are a factor in methionine metabolism.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Composition (I) for **prevention** and/or **treatment** of vascular disorders comprises: (a) long chain polyunsaturated **fatty acids**; (b) at least 2 different phospholipids selected from **phosphatidylserine**, phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylcholine and phosphatidylethanolamine; and (c) compounds which are a factor in methionine metabolism containing at least one of folic acid, vitamin B12, Vitamin B6, **magnesium** and zinc.

ACTIVITY - Vasotropic, Cardiant, Auditory; Thrombolytic; Antiarteriosclerotic; Cerebroprotective; Antianginal; Nootropic; Antilipemic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Tunica intima and endothelial cell activator.

USE - For **prevention** and/or **treatment** of vascular disorders preferably arteriosclerosis, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperlipidaemia, elevated blood pressure, angina pectoris, dementia syndromes, cerebrovascular accidents, temporary disorders associated with ischaemia, M. Raynaud, vene thrombose, postpartum thrombose, myocard infarct, varicose veins, thrombo angiitis obliterans and artherosclecrosis obliterans, or associated secondary disorders, such as dementia syndromes,

cognitive degeneration or hearing loss.

ADVANTAGE - The composition **treats** the cause of the problem by providing activity at the tunica intima and endothelial cells.

Dwg.0/0

L58 ANSWER 19 OF 42 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-024724 [03] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-006831
TITLE: Liquid formulation useful in dietary supplements and for **treating** congestive heart failure comprises ubiquinone, primary surfactant, glyceryl ester, triglyceride, phospholipid and secondary bioactive agent.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 D13 D21
INVENTOR(S): CHOPRA, R K
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CHOP-I) CHOPRA R K
COUNTRY COUNT: 100
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 6300377	B1	20011009	(200203)*		11
WO 2002067864	A2	20020906	(200268)	EN	

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6300377	B1	US 2001-790783	20010222
WO 2002067864	A2	WO 2002-US5970	20020220

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-790783 20010222
AN 2002-024724 [03] WPIDS
AB US 6300377 B UPAB: 20020114

NOVELTY - An orally compatible formulation in liquid dosage form comprises ubiquinone, a primary surfactant, a glyceryl ester, a triglyceride, a phospholipid and a secondary bioactive agent other than ubiquinone.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An orally compatible formulation in liquid dosage form comprises (wt.%): ubiquinone (preferably **coenzyme Q10**), a primary surfactant (0.1-50), a glyceryl ester of formula (R1-O-CH2)CH(O-R2)(R1-O-CH3) (0.1-60), a triglyceride (0.1-25), a phospholipid (0-25), and a secondary bioactive agent (0 - 25) other than the ubiquinone.

R1-R3 = H or 2-7C acyl;

provided that at least one R1 = acyl.

ACTIVITY - Cardiant; Vasotropic; Cerebroprotective; Antiinflammatory; Antidiabetic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - In a liquid dosage form which is useful for incorporating into dietary supplements, cosmetic compositions, and pharmaceutical dosage forms (claimed). The composition is useful for **treating** congestive heart failure, ischemia, ischemic or dilated cardiomyopathy, patients at a risk for suffering a first or subsequent heart attack or at a risk of having stroke, high blood pressure, mitochondrial disorders, including mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, mitochondrial cytopathy in children, anoxia including myocardial anoxia and cerebellar anoxia, lactic acidosis and strokelike symptoms, neurodegenerative diseases, Keams-Sayre syndrome, Alper's disease, periodontal disease, influencing glucose metabolism and **treating** diabetes, for enhancing patient's immune response and inflammation.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is formulated into a liquid dosage form, without the inclusion of polyhydric alcohol solvent, such as propylene glycol or glycerine or water, yet exhibits an enhanced bioavailability of the relatively insoluble coenzyme Q; both orally and topically due to exceptionally high dissolution characteristics. The composition in an oral dosage form has dissolution characteristics such that at least 50 (preferably 100) % of the coenzyme Q passes through a 0.45 micron filter in the dissolution test.

Dwg.0/0

L58 ANSWER 20 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002007039 EMBASE
TITLE:	Chelation **therapy** for coronary artery disease: Panacea or quackery?.
AUTHOR:	Frishman W.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Dr. W.H. Frishman, Department of Medicine, Munger Pavilion, New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY 10595, United States
SOURCE:	American Journal of Medicine, (15 Dec 2001) 111/9 (729-730). Refs: 13 ISSN: 0002-9343 CODEN: AJMEAZ
PUBLISHER IDENT.:	S 0002-9343(01)01056-7
COUNTRY:	United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; Editorial
FILE SEGMENT:	006 Internal Medicine 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery 030 Pharmacology 037 Drug Literature Index 038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE:	English

L58 ANSWER 21 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001315880 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	21283190 PubMed ID: 11388783
TITLE:	Micronutrient accumulation and depletion in schizophrenia, epilepsy, autism and Parkinson's disease?.
AUTHOR:	Johnson S
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Moses Lake, Washington 98837, USA.
SOURCE:	MEDICAL HYPOTHESES, (2001 May) 56 (5) 641-5. Journal code: 7505668. ISSN: 0306-9877.
PUB. COUNTRY:	Scotland: United Kingdom

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010827
Last Updated on STN: 20010827
Entered Medline: 20010823

AB Zinc has several crucial functions in brain development and maintenance: it binds to p53, **preventing** it from binding to supercoiled DNA and ensuring that p53 cause the expression of several paramount genes, such as the one that encodes for the type I receptors to pituitary adenine cylase-activator peptide (PACAP), which directs embryonic development of the brain cortex, adrenal glands, etc.; it is required for the production of CuZnSOD and Zn-thionein, which are essential to **prevent** oxidative damage; it is required for many proteins, some of them with Zn fingers, many of them essential enzymes for growth and homeostasis. For example, the synthesis of serotonin involves Zn enzymes and since serotonin is necessary for **melatonin** synthesis, a Zn deficiency may result in low levels of both hormones. Unfortunately, Zn levels tend to be low when there is excess Cu and Cd. Moreover, high estrogen levels tend to cause increased absorption of Cu and Cd, and smoking and eating food contaminated with Cd result in high levels of the latter. Furthermore, ethanol ingestion increases the elimination of Zn and Mg (which acts as a cofactor for CuZnSOD).Increased Cu levels may also be found in people with Wilson's disease, which is a rather rare disease. However, the heterozygote form (only one faulty copy of the chromosome) is not so rare. Therefore, the developing fetus of a pregnant women who is low in Zn and high in Cu may experience major difficulties in the early development of the brain, which may later manifest themselves as schizophrenia, autism or epilepsy. Similarly, a person who gradually accumulates Cu, will tend to experience a gradual depletion of Zn, with a corresponding increase in oxidative damage, eventually leading to Parkinson's disease. Also discussed are the crucial roles of histidine, histamine, vitamin D, essential **fatty acids**, **vitamin E**, peroxynitrate, etc. in the possible oxidative damage involved in these mental diseases.

L58 ANSWER 22 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001156944 EMBASE
TITLE: Polymorphic ventricular tachycardia in a woman taking cesium chloride.
AUTHOR: Saliba W.; Erdogan O.; Niebauer M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. W. Saliba, Dept. of Cardiology, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, 9500 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, OH 44195, United States. salibaw@ccf.org
SOURCE: PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, (2001) 24/4 I (515-517).
Refs: 10
ISSN: 0147-8389 CODEN: PPCEDP
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
024 Anesthesiology

037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB A 47-year-old patient presented with syncope and recurrent episodes of polymorphic ventricular tachycardia. She had evidence of prolonged QT interval by ECG and had been taking cesium as a dietary supplement. Correction of the hypokalemia and discontinuation of the cesium resulted in **normalization** of the QT interval during follow-up with no further recurrence of ventricular arrhythmias. The use of this drug is potentially hazardous as it may induce fatal ventricular arrhythmias.

L58 ANSWER 23 OF 42 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-465740 [40] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2000-475663 [41]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-140258
TITLE: Substances liable to oxidative deterioration used as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, animal feedstuff or human food compositions contain rosmarinic acid and/or its carboxylic acid salts, esters or amides.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 B07 D13 D21 E14
INVENTOR(S): REZNIK, R
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (RADI-N) RAD INT LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 91
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000039248	A1	20000706	(200040)*	EN	36
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000016787	A	20000731	(200050)		
EP 1246884	A1	20021009	(200267)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000039248	A1	WO 1999-IL693	19991222
AU 2000016787	A	AU 2000-16787	19991222
EP 1246884	A1	EP 1999-959658	19991222
		WO 1999-IL693	19991222

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000016787	A	Based on	WO 200039248
EP 1246884	A1	Based on	WO 200039248

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: IL 1999-128593 19990218; IL 1998-127724

19981224
AN 2000-465740 [40] WPIDS
CR 2000-475663 [41]
AB WO 200039248 A UPAB: 20021018
NOVELTY - Substances liable to oxidative deterioration comprise as antioxidant: (i) rosmarinic acid; (ii) salts of the carboxylic acid function in rosmarinic acid; and/or (iii) esters and amides of the carboxylic acid function in rosmarinic acid.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Substances liable to oxidative deterioration comprise as antioxidant: (i) rosmarinic acid; (ii) salts of the carboxylic acid function in rosmarinic acid; and/or (iii) esters and amides of the carboxylic acid function in rosmarinic acid. The substance excludes pharmaceutical formulations, cosmetic compositions, animal feedstuff and food compositions adapted for human consumption in any of which the at least one compound was incorporated as a pharmacologically active ingredient in the absence or presence of any other pharmacologically active ingredient and the at least one compound excludes mixtures in a form as extracted from natural sources and comprising any compound from (i)-(iii) together with an antioxidants.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for **treating** a substance liable to oxidation by adding on of (i)-(iii).

ACTIVITY - Antioxidant. The antioxidant activities of seven prior-art antioxidants (1: **vitamin E**; 2: **vitamin C**; 3: BHT; 4: Trolox (RTM: water-solubilized **vitamin E**); 5: PG; 6: TBHQ; 7: rosemary oil) and test antioxidant (98 % pure) prepared from aqueous rosemary extract were compared by determining the rate of oxidation of linoleic acid to its conjugated diene hydroperoxide in the presence of antioxidant. The efficiencies of 10 micro g (hours) were as follows: 1 = 444, 2 = 93, 3 = 814, 4 = 650, 5 = 500, 6 = 432, 7 = 201, and 8 = 1,413. 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7 were lipid soluble, with 2, 4 and 8 being water soluble. Toxicity was seen with 3, 5 and 6, but not with 1, 2, 4, 7 or 8. The results show that the test antioxidant was considerably more efficient than the known antioxidants against which it was compared

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The substances are used in pharmaceutical compositions, cosmetic compositions, animal feedstuff compositions or food compositions adapted for human consumption, which comprise an ingredient liable to oxidative deterioration, such as sugar-based confectionery, manufactured cereals, fruit or vegetable products, beverages or beverage concentrates, ground meat products or vegetable analogs including those fortified with water-soluble vitamins, oil-soluble vitamins, sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, **magnesium**, chlorine, sulfur, iron, copper, iodine, manganese, cobalt, zinc, molybdenum, fluorine, selenium or chromium in combined form, unsaturated **fatty acids** know to be metabolized in the body to prostaglandins and physiologically compatible derivatives of the **fatty acids**, food colorants and pigments, acceptable dispersing and suspending agents, and water (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The presence of naturally derived antioxidants protects substances liable to oxidative deterioration. The substances are protected by materials that are highly efficient in terms of antioxidant activity compared with the prior art. The naturally derived antioxidants can be produced from conventionally

rejected aqueous residues form the plant material, which have already been extracted to remove water-insoluble solutes, permitting maximum recovery of the industrially useful components from plants of the Labiatae family including essential oils, completely water-soluble antioxidant materials and known components that are both water-insoluble and organic solvent soluble such as **vitamin E** and carnosic acid.
Dwg.0/2

L58 ANSWER 24 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000187636 EMBASE
TITLE: The consumption of milk products in a group of pre-school children: Influence on serum lipid profile.
AUTHOR: Ortega R.M.; Requejo A.M.; Navia B.; Quintas M.E.; Andres P.; Lopez-Sobaler A.M.; Perea J.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. R.M. Ortega, Departamento de Nutricion, F. Farmacia, Universidad Complutense, 28040-Madrid, Spain. rortega@eucmax.sim.ucm.es
SOURCE: Nutrition Research, (2000) 20/6 (779-790).
Refs: 46
ISSN: 0271-5317 CODEN: NTRSDC
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0271-5317(00)00175-5
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The aim of the present study was to investigate milk product consumption in a group of 105 children of ages between 2-5 years, and to analyse the differences in food, energy and nutrient intake and serum lipid profiles between those who took less than one ration of milk products per day (excluding milk) (L) and those who consumed greater amounts (H). Whole milk was the product consumed in greatest quantity (338.7.+-.152.9 g/day in L subjects and 290.7.+-.107.4 g/day in H subjects). No significant differences were found in the consumption of this product between L and H subjects. The second most consumed milk product was whole yoghurt (50.2.+-.31.8 g/day in L subjects and 124.4.+-.55.8 in H subjects), followed by 'petit' type cheese (2.4.+-.5.9 g/day in L and 10.3.+-.16.2 in H subjects), and finally other kinds of cheese (4.8.+-.5.9 g/day in L and 11.1.+-.13.3 in H subjects). H subjects consumed significantly greater amounts of these products. H subjects took more carbohydrates (as g/day and % of energy), riboflavin, zinc and calcium and lesser quantities of total fats (as % of energy) and polyunsaturated **fatty acids** (PUFA) (as % of energy) than did L subjects. The results show that, while milk intake was the same, children with greater intakes of other milk products showed lower serum cholesterol levels and higher favourable nutrient intakes than those who took less. In pre-school children, the restriction of these types of foodstuffs, through fear of their cholesterol content, might lead to nutritional problems and even impair the **prevention** of cardiovascular disease. (C) 2000 Elsevier Science Inc.

L58 ANSWER 25 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000176939 EMBASE
TITLE: The role of diet in the aetiology of asthma.
AUTHOR: Fogarty A.; Britton J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J. Britton, Division of Respiratory Medicine, University of Nottingham, City Hospital, Hucknall Road, Nottingham NG5 1PB, United Kingdom
SOURCE: Clinical and Experimental Allergy, (2000) 30/5 (615-627).
Refs: 148
ISSN: 0954-7894 CODEN: CLEAEN
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB On the basis of the current knowledge, we would argue that there is relatively persuasive evidence that reduced **magnesium** and **vitamin C** intake, and increased sodium consumption, may be involved in the aetiology of asthma, though these hypotheses remain unproven. The status of other nutrients, such as **vitamin E, pyridoxine,** manganese, copper, potassium, selenium and **fatty acids,** is even less clear but merit further investigation. Overall, there is a general consistency in the evidence that an unhealthy diet seems to be associated with an increased risk of asthma and/or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, but the mechanisms and importance of these associations in **therapeutic** and public health terms remains to be resolved.

L58 ANSWER 26 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001022203 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20442285 PubMed ID: 10985916
TITLE: The possible role of gradual accumulation of copper, cadmium, lead and iron and gradual depletion of zinc, **magnesium**, selenium, vitamins B2, B6, D, and E and essential **fatty acids** in multiple sclerosis.
AUTHOR: Johnson S
SOURCE: MEDICAL HYPOTHESES, (2000 Sep) 55 (3) 239-41.
Journal code: 7505668. ISSN: 0306-9877.
PUB. COUNTRY: SCOTLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200011
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20021211
Entered Medline: 20001108
AB Multiple sclerosis (MS) has a much higher incidence among caucasians that in any other race. Furthermore: females are much more susceptible than males and white females living in colder, wetter areas are much more susceptible than those living in warmer areas.

On the other hand, menstruating women have increased copper (Cu) absorption and half-life, so they tend to accumulate more Cu than males. Moreover, rapidly growing girls have an increased demand for zinc (Zn), but their rapidly decreasing production of **melatonin** results in impaired Zn absorption, which is exacerbated by the high Cu levels. The low Zn levels result in deficient CuZnSuperoxide dismutase (CuZnSOD), which in turn leads to increased levels of superoxide. Menstruating females also often present with low **magnesium** (**Mg**) and vitamin B6 levels. Vitamin B6 moderates intracellular nitric oxide (NO) production and extracellular Mg is required for NO release from the cell, so that a deficiency of these nutrients results in increased NO production in the cell and reduced release from the cell. The trapped NO combines with superoxide to form peroxinitrite, an extremely powerful free radical that leads to the myelin damage of MS. Iron (Fe), molybdenum (Mo) and cadmium (Cd) accumulation also increase superoxide production. Which explains MS in males, who tend to accumulate Fe much faster and Cu much less rapidly than females. Since vitamin D is paramount for Mg absorption, the much reduced exposure to sunlight in the higher latitudes may account for the higher incidence in these areas. Moreover, vitamin B2 is a cofactor for xanthine oxidase, and its deficiency exacerbates the low levels of uric acid caused by high Cu levels, resulting in myelin degeneration. Finally Selenium (Se) and **vitamin E prevent** lipid peroxidation and EPA and DHA upregulate CuZnSOD. Therefore, supplementation with 100 mg MG, 25 mg vit B6, 10 mg vit B2, 15 mg Zn and 400 IU vit D and E, 100 microg Se, 180 mg EPA and 120 mg DHA per day between 14 and 16 years of age may **prevent** MS.

L58 ANSWER 27 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000389790 EMBASE
TITLE:	Interaction(s) between nutrients, essential **fatty acids**, eicosanoids, free radicals, nitric oxide, anti-oxidants and endothelium and their relationship to human essential hypertension.
AUTHOR:	Das U.N.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Dr. U.N. Das, EFA Sciences LLC, 1420 Providence Highway, Norwood, MA 02062, United States. undurti@hotmail.com
SOURCE:	Medical Science Research, (2000) 28/2 (75-83). Refs: 56 ISSN: 0269-8951 CODEN: MSCREJ
COUNTRY:	United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT:	005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy 006 Internal Medicine 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery 029 Clinical Biochemistry 037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE:	English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE:	English

AB Endothelial dysfunction may underline the pathobiology of human essential hypertension. Endothelial cells produce vasodilator and platelet anti-aggregator substances: prostacyclin (PG12) and nitric oxide (NO). It is possible that in hypertension there is an

alteration in the levels of PG12 and NO and so also in the concentrations of oxy radicals and antioxidants, which can regulate the synthesis, release and action of PG12 and NO. Also, dietary factors such as sodium, potassium, calcium, **magnesium**, zinc, selenium, vitamin A,C, and E and essential **fatty acids** and their products such as eicosanoids can influence blood pressure, cardio- and cerebrovascular diseases and the concentrations of blood lipids and atherosclerosis. These observations suggest that there may possibly be a close interaction between these dietary factors, the metabolism of essential **fatty acids**, NO, and PG12 and the role of endothelium in human essential hypertension. These seemingly disparate factors may interact with each other to maintain the integrity of endothelium such that it can produce adequate amounts of NO and PG12 and other vasodilators to keep blood pressure within the normal range. Any deficiency in any one of these factors, either dietary or endogenous, or alterations in their interaction(s) among them, may lead to endothelial dysfunction and the development of hypertension. Based on these ideas, it is suggested that decreases in the activities of delta-6-desaturase and delta-5-desaturase, the rate limiting steps in the metabolism of essential **fatty acids**, may predispose to the development of insulin resistance. This suggestion may explain the high incidence of insulin resistance type II diabetes mellitus, lipid abnormalities and other features of syndrome X in South East Asians in whom EFA metabolism is defective. This hypothesis, if confirmed, could possibly pave the way for the development of newer **therapeutic** strategies in the **treatment** of hypertension, type II diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidaemias and their attendant complications. (C) 2000 Science Reviews.

L58 ANSWER 28 OF 42 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-086602 [07] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-024089
TITLE: Detecting nutrient deficiency used for improving immune system.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): DEUTSCH, R D; VAN DEN BOGAERDE, J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DEUT-I) DEUTSCH R D
COUNTRY COUNT: 84
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9960154	A1	19991125	(200007)*	EN	17
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9941958	A	19991206	(200019)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9960154	A1	WO 1999-US11258	19990520

AU 9941958 A AU 1999-41958 19990520

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9941958	A	Based on	WO 9960154

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-82575 19980521
AN 2000-086602 [07] WPIDS
AB WO 9960154 A UPAB: 20000209
NOVELTY - Detecting nutrient deficiency by lymphocyte (L) stimulation method comprising observing the proliferation of (L)s, i.e., a change in size and/or a change in number of (L)s, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The method comprises:

(1) obtaining (L) and serum (S);

(2) incubating (L) in nutrient and a mitogen, to allow doubling of (L) number to provide a test sample (I);

(3) incubating (L) in optimal proliferating media and (M) to provide an optimal sample (II);

(4) incubating (L) in serum and mitogen to provide a baseline sample;

(5) counting (L) in (I), (II) and (III) to produce a test count, an optimal count and a baseline count;

(6) dividing the test count and baseline count by optimal count to obtain a test value and baseline value respectively; and

(7) comparing the test value with baseline value, in which greater test value than baseline value indicates a deficiency of the nutrient;

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method for detecting a deficiency of a nutrient in a subject; comprising steps 1-4 as above followed by:

(a) determining the size of the lymphocytes in the test sample, the optimal sample and the baseline sample to produce a test size, an optimal size and a base line size; and

(b) comparing the test size with the optimal size to obtain a change value, and comparing the baseline size with the optimal size to obtain a baseline value, if the change value is above the baseline value, a nutrient deficiency is detected; and

(2) a method for improving immune system function in a subject, comprising performin either method above and providing the deficient nutrient to the subject.

ACTIVITY - None given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - The deficient nutrient is administered.

USE - The method is useful for detecting and **treating** a nutrient deficiency such as alcoholism, thiamine and niacine deficiency, pellagra, anorexia nervosa, kwashiorkor or marasums, etc, and also for improving the immune system function (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The method is simple, more accurate less expensive and no radioactive or a chemically-defined growth medium is used. The calculations involved do not include complex dose response curves but simple percentages of optimal proliferation and each patients internal positive and negative controls to ensure validity of the results.

Dwg.0/0

L58 ANSWER 29 OF 42 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-327123 [27] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-096787
TITLE: **Preventing** and **treating** migraine headaches.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): ALLOCCA, J A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ALLO-N) ALLOCCA TECH INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 82
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9923881	A1	19990520	(199927)*	EN	21
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW					
US 5939076	A	19990817	(199939)		
AU 9913985	A	19990531	(199941)		
GB 2348133	A	20000927	(200051)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9923881	A1	WO 1998-US24041	19981110
US 5939076	A	US 1997-968358	19971112
AU 9913985	A	AU 1999-13985	19981110
GB 2348133	A	WO 1998-US24041	19981110
		GB 2000-11925	20000517

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9913985	A	Based on	WO 9923881
GB 2348133	A	Based on	WO 9923881

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-968358 19971112
AN 1999-327123 [27] WPIDS
AB WO 9923881 A UPAB: 19990714
NOVELTY - **Preventing** or **treating** a migraine headache comprises daily dietary supplementation with serotonin and norepinephrine precursors so that levels of serotonin and norepinephrine are increased.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a daily supplement which comprises:

(1) a first formulation comprising a serotonin precursor, a **methyl donor** source, a choline source, a niacin source, a carbohydrate and vitamin B6 and

(2) a second formulation comprising a norepinephrine precursor, a **vitamin C** source and a copper source.

Folic acid, a bioflavanoid, proanthocyanidins, a source of calcium and/or a source of **magnesium** are contained in at least one formulation.

ACTIVITY - Antimigraine.

A male patient (aged 48) suffering migraine headaches twice a

week for 40 years began taking the daily dietary supplement of serotonin and norepinephrine precursors along with diet adjustment and suffered no further migraine attacks.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Serotonin and norepinephrine level elevators.

USE - Useful for **preventing** or alleviating migraine headaches.

Dwg.0/0

L58 ANSWER 30 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999349608 EMBASE
TITLE: Natural approaches to the **treatment** of Parkinson's disease.
AUTHOR: Meletis C.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: C.D. Meletis, Natl. Coll. of Naturopathic Medicine, Portland, OR, United States
SOURCE: Alternative and Complementary Therapies, (1999) 5/5 (271-274).
Refs: 31
ISSN: 1076-2809 CODEN: ACTHFZ
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB As with so many degenerative conditions, often, the difference between the manifestation of a disease or its symptoms is largely dependent or its symptoms is largely dependent on a person's overall wellness and total physical burdens. Examining risk factors of patients with strong family histories of Parkinson's disease or with early signs of the disorder can allow meaningful changes in one's exposure risks and greatly improve prognosis. Once, dietary and environmental variables have been controlled, nutritional and supplementation intervention protocols can improve the quality of life and clinical outcomes for patients who are suffering from Parkinson's disease and other progressive neurodegenerative conditions.

L58 ANSWER 31 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999235628 EMBASE
TITLE: [Food supplements: Possibilities and limits]. NAHRUNGS-ERGANZUNGSMITTEL: MOGLICHKEITEN UND GRENZEN.
SOURCE: Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, (24 Jun 1999) 139/25 (34+47-58).
Refs: 52
ISSN: 0011-9857 CODEN: DAZEA2
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: German.

L58 ANSWER 32 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998374520 EMBASE
TITLE: Nutrients shown to improve patients' heart health.

AUTHOR: Pelton R.
SOURCE: American Druggist, (1998) 215/3 (52+54).
Refs: 19
ISSN: 0190-5279 CODEN: AMDRAG
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L58 ANSWER 33 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998372404 EMBASE
TITLE: Nutrients can reduce asthma severity.
AUTHOR: Pelton R.
SOURCE: American Druggist, (1998) 215/5 (34+36).
Refs: 12
ISSN: 0190-5279 CODEN: AMDRAG
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L58 ANSWER 34 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95041313 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995041313
TITLE: Apparent partial remission of breast cancer in 'high risk' patients supplemented with nutritional antioxidants, essential **fatty acids** and **coenzyme Q10**.
AUTHOR: Lockwood K.; Moesgaard S.; Hanioka T.; Folkers K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Private Outpatient Clinic, 5.3 Malmogade,Copenhagen, Denmark
SOURCE: Molecular Aspects of Medicine, (1994) 15/SUPPL. (S231-S240).
ISSN: 0098-2997 CODEN: MAMED5
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Thirty-two typical patients with breast cancer, aged 32-81 years and classified 'high risk' because of tumor spread to the lymph nodes in the axilla, were studied for 18 months following an Adjuvant Nutritional Intervention in Cancer protocol (ANICA protocol). The nutritional protocol was added to the surgical and

therapeutic treatment of breast cancer, as required by regulations in Denmark. The added **treatment** was a combination of nutritional antioxidants (**Vitamin C**: 2850 mg, **Vitamin E**: 2500 iu, .beta.-carotene 32.5 iu, selenium 387 .mu.g plus secondary vitamins and minerals), essential **fatty acids** (1.2 g gamma linolenic acid and 3.5 g n-3 **fatty acids**) and **Coenzyme Q10** (90 mg per day). The ANICA protocol is based on the concept of testing the synergistic effect of those categories of nutritional supplements, including vitamin Q10, previously having shown deficiency and/or **therapeutic** value as single elements in diverse forms of cancer, as cancer may be synergistically related to diverse biochemical dysfunctions and vitamin deficiencies. Biochemical markers, clinical condition, tumor spread, quality of life parameters and survival were followed during the trial. Compliance was excellent. The main observations were: (1) none of the patients died during the study period. (the expected number was four.) (2) none of the patients showed signs of further distant metastases. (3) quality of life was improved (no weight loss, reduced use of pain killers). (4) six patients showed apparent partial remission.

L58 ANSWER 35 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93314998 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1993314998
TITLE: [An approach to nutritional support at the Primary Care level for HIV-infected patients]. APROXIMACION AL SOPORTE NUTRICIONAL DE LOS PACIENTES INFECTADOS POR EL VIH EN LA ATENCION PRIMARIA.
AUTHOR: Gil Canalda I.; Cos Blanco A.; Gomez Candela C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Area Basica de Salud Carles Ribas,Barcelona, Spain
SOURCE: Atencion Primaria, (1993) 12/5 (286-293).
ISSN: 0212-6567 CODEN: ATEPEY
COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: Spanish

L58 ANSWER 36 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92002375 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992002375
TITLE: Nutrition goals for older adults: A review.
AUTHOR: Horwath C.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand
SOURCE: Gerontologist, (1991) 31/6 (811-821).
ISSN: 0016-9013 CODEN: GRNTA3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
020 Gerontology and Geriatrics
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L58 ANSWER 37 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92049236 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992049236
TITLE: The use of alternative **therapies** by HIV-positive patients attending the St. Louis AIDS clinical trials unit.
AUTHOR: Rowlands C.; Powderly W.G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Aids Clinical Trials Unit, Box 8011, Washington University School of Medicine, 660 S. Euclid, St. Louis, MS 63110, United States
SOURCE: Missouri Medicine, (1991) 88/12 (807-810).
ISSN: 0026-6620 CODEN: MIMIA2
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L58 ANSWER 38 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86028569 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1986028569
TITLE: Histamine and prostaglandins in schizophrenia.
AUTHOR: Heleniak E.P.; Lamola S.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lyons, NJ, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Orthomolecular Psychiatry, (1985) 14/3 (162-177).
CODEN: OMPSAT
COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
032 Psychiatry
029 Clinical Biochemistry
003 Endocrinology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LANGUAGE: English
AB The interrelationship between histamine and prostaglandins may have some significance in the diagnosis and **treatment** of schizophrenia. A number of observations in the literature suggest that blood levels of histamine and prostaglandin E-1 move concurrently in response to various agents. Their effects on physiological activity are also similar. Two theories on the etiology of schizophrenia, the histamine theory of Pfeiffer and the prostaglandin theory of Horrobin, may therefore be different sides of the same coin. On the basis of these theories the diagnosis and **treatment** of schizophrenia is discussed. All the cofactors used in the **treatment** of the low histamine type schizophrenic patient are also essential in the production of prostaglandin E-1 from essential **fatty acids**, which according to Horrobin are lacking in schizophrenia.

L58 ANSWER 39 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83294333 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83294333 PubMed ID: 6350579
TITLE: The role of essential **fatty acids** and prostaglandins in the premenstrual syndrome.
AUTHOR: Horrobin D F
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, (1983 Jul) 28 (7) 465-8.
Journal code: 0173343. ISSN: 0024-7758.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198310
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19900319
Entered Medline: 19831028

AB Many of the features of the premenstrual syndrome are similar to the effects produced by the injection of prolactin. Some women with the premenstrual syndrome have elevated prolactin levels, but in most the prolactin concentrations are normal. It is possible that women with the syndrome are abnormally sensitive to normal amounts of prolactin. There is evidence that prostaglandin E1, derived from dietary essential **fatty acids**, is able to attenuate the biologic actions of prolactin and that in the absence of prostaglandin E1 prolactin has exaggerated effects. Attempts were made, therefore, to **treat** women who had the premenstrual syndrome with gamma-linolenic acid, an essential **fatty acid** precursor of prostaglandin E1. Gamma-linolenic acid is found in human, but not cows', milk and in evening primrose oil, the preparation used in these studies. Three double-blind, placebo-controlled studies, one large open study on women who had failed other kinds of **therapy** for the premenstrual syndrome and one large open study on new patients all demonstrated that evening primrose oil is a highly effective **treatment** for the depression and irritability, the breast pain and tenderness, and the fluid retention associated with the premenstrual syndrome. Nutrients known to increase the conversion of essential **fatty acids** to prostaglandin E1 include **magnesium**, **pyridoxine**, zinc, niacin and **ascorbic** acid. The clinical success obtained with some of these nutrients may in part relate to their effects on essential **fatty acid** metabolism.

L58 ANSWER 40 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82124382 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1982124382
TITLE: The importance of gamma-linolenic acid and prostaglandin E1 in human nutrition and medicine.
AUTHOR: Horrobin D.F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Innov. Med., Montreal H3E IJ8, Canada
SOURCE: Journal of Holistic Medicine, (1981) 3/2 (118-139).
CODEN: JHMEDL
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
029 Clinical Biochemistry
003 Endocrinology
LANGUAGE: English

AB Nutritional **therapy** with essential **fatty acids**, supplemented by vitamin and mineral co-factors, is being found **therapeutically** effective in the **treatment** of many common diseases. Essential **fatty acids** (EFAs) are important as structural elements in the body and as precursors of prostaglandins (PGs). cis-Linoleic acid, the commonest EFA in the diet in humans, is converted to PGE1 by three steps, the formation of gamma-linolenic acid (GLA), of dihomogammalinoleic acid (DGLA) and of PGE1 itself. PGE1 has a range of key functions in the body: as a vasodilator and inhibitor of thrombosis; as a controller of blood pressure; as a regulator of immune system; and, as a powerful anti-inflammatory agent; as a regulator of brain function; and, as a defense against the abnormal cell proliferation of cancer. Key co-factors required for conversion of linoleic acid to PGE1 include zinc, **magnesium**, **pyridoxine**, niacin and **vitamin C**. Many effects of zinc and **vitamin C**, in particular, seem to depend on their effects on PGE1 formation. There is increasing evidence that in many who follow a Western lifestyle the production of PGE1 is inadequate, leading to a variety of pathological states. Apart from possible deficiencies of co-factors, the crucial difficulties lie in the conversion of linoleic acid to GLA. Many factors block this step. They include saturated fats, 'hardened' and processed vegetable oils, ageing, diabetes, alcohol, viral infections, radiation and cancer. There is very little GLA in the diet and the only substantial source of DGLA is human milk. Thus, blockade of GLA formation will usually lead to PGE1 deficiency. GLA is found in evening primrose oils which is currently being intensively tested as a particularly valuable source of EFAs. This oil has been found to lower cholesterol levels, lower blood pressure, inhibit thrombosis, control arthritis and other forms of inflammation, **treat** eczema, be of particular value in hyperactivity in children, and in alcoholism. The essential **fatty acids** and their associated co-factors seem likely to be destined to play a crucial role in approaches to disease which emphasize nutrition.

L58 ANSWER 41 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	81045785 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	1981045785
TITLE:	Single-nutrient effects on immunologic functions. Report of a workshop sponsored by the Department of Food and Nutrition and its nutrition advisory group of the American Medical Association.
AUTHOR:	Beisel W.R.; Edelman R.; Nauss K.; Suskind R.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	US Army Med. Res. Inst. Infect. Dis., Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md., United States
SOURCE:	Journal of the American Medical Association, (1981) 245/1 (53-58). CODEN: JAMAAP
COUNTRY:	United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
FILE SEGMENT:	026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation 037 Drug Literature Index 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE:	English

AB Immune system dysfunction can result from single-nutrient deficiencies or excesses, alone or in combination with generalized

protein-energy malnutrition. Acquired immune dysfunctions in man occur with deficiences of iron, zinc, vitamins A and B12, **pyridoxine**, and folic acid and with excesses of essential **fatty acids** and **vitamin E.**
Additional micronutrients are important for maintaining immunologic competence in animals. Deficits or excesses of many trace elements and single nutrients thus have potential for causing immune dysfunctions in man. Since nutritionally induced immune dysfunction is generally reversible, it is important to recognize and identify clinical illnesses in which immunologic dysfunctions are of nutritional origin. Correction of malnutrition should lead to prompt reversal of acquired immune dysfunctions.

L58 ANSWER 42 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76109310 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1976109310
TITLE: Breast feeding and infant health.
AUTHOR: Oseid B.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Ped., Louisiana State Univ. Sch. Med., New Orleans, La., United States
SOURCE: Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, (1975) 18/2 (149-173).
CODEN: COGYAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
AB Breast feeding should be actively promoted by physicians to most expectant mothers during their pregnancy for the following reasons. Nutritional advantages include lower solute load, more unsaturated **fatty acids**, more favorable Ca/P ratio, nearly complete digestibility, and probable inclusion of most known and possibly other unknown nutritional factors. The only required additions for an infant's first 6 mths of life are vitamin D, iron, and fluoride. Human milk offers protection against infectious diseases, especially those that are transmitted through the gastrointestinal tract. Colostrum and mature milk contain antiinfective factors (particularly secretory IgA), other immunoglobulins, macrophages, and a growth factor for nonpathogenic enteric flora. For prematures who are particularly susceptible to gram negative infections, human milk appears to be protective. Reliance on breast feeding alone without any added foods for the first 6 months gives a theoretic advantage to infants who have a familial predisposition to allergy, ulcerative colitis, and celiac disease. Positional otitis media, gross bacterial contamination, and lead ingestion are less likely in breast fed infants. A mother who breast feeds her infant has maximal opportunity to establish attachment to the infant, to stimulate all the infant's sensory perceptions, and to develop basic trust through consistent, pleasurable feedings.

(FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:25:05 ON 28 JUL 2003)
L59 1645 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON "VITAMIN B COMPLEX"/CT
L60 30784 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON (VITAMIN B 6 OR VITAMIN B 12 OR RIBOFLAVIN OR THIAMINE OR NIACINAMIDE OR ADENINE)/CT
L61 32107 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 OR L60
L62 5656 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON PYRIDOXINE/CT
L63 1229 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 AND L62

L64 1281 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON "THIOCTIC ACID"/CT
L65 7 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L63 AND L64

L65 ANSWER 1 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
AN 88314936 MEDLINE
TI Vitamin contents of archaebacteria.
AU Noll K M; Barber T S
SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1988 Sep) 170 (9) 4315-21.
Journal code: 2985120R. ISSN: 0021-9193.
AB The levels of six water-soluble vitamins of seven archaebacterial species were determined and compared with the levels found in a eubacterium, Escherichia coli. Biotin, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, nicotinic acid, pyridoxine, and lipoic acid contents of Halobacterium volcanii, Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum delta H, "Archaeoglobus fulgidus" VC-16, Thermococcus celer, Pyrodictium occultum, Thermoproteus tenax, and Sulfolobus solfataricus were measured by using bioassays. The archaebacteria examined were found to contain these vitamins at levels similar to or significantly below the levels found in in E. coli. Riboflavin was found at levels comparable to those in E. coli. Pyridoxine was as abundant among the archaebacteria of the methanogenhalophile branch as in E. coli. It was only one-half as abundant in the sulfur-metabolizing branch. "A. fulgidus," however, contained only 4% as much pyridoxine as E. coli. Nicotinic and pantothenic acids were approximately 10-fold less abundant (except for a 200-fold-lower nicotinic acid level in "A. fulgidus"). Nicotinic acid may be replaced by an 8-hydroxy-5-deazaflavin coenzyme (factor F420) in some archaebacteria (such as "A. fulgidus"). Compared with the level in E. coli, biotin was equally as abundant in Thermococcus celer and Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum, about one-fourth less abundant in P. occultum and "A. fulgidus," and 25 to over 100 times less abundant in the others. The level of lipoic acid was up to 20 times lower in H. volcanii, Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum, and Thermococcus celer.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L65 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
AN 86114301 MEDLINE
TI Generic descriptors and trivial names for vitamins and related compounds.
AU Anonymous
SO JOURNAL OF NUTRITION, (1986 Jan) 116 (1) 8-16.
Journal code: 0404243. ISSN: 0022-3166.

L65 ANSWER 3 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
AN 85101158 MEDLINE
TI The anecdotal antidotes.
AU Litovitz T L
SO EMERGENCY MEDICINE CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA, (1984 Feb) 2 (1) 145-58. Ref: 58
Journal code: 8219565. ISSN: 0733-8627.
AB The author reviews obscure or unusual antidote recommendations, emphasizing antidotes or antidote uses that are not generally acknowledged or that have little experimental or clinical confirmation of their efficacy. Also included are unusual uses of well known antidotes. Among the antidotes considered are naloxone, physostigmine, folate, Prussian blue, n-acetylcysteine, cimetidine, subcutaneous magnesium salts, nicotinamide, and thioctic acid.

L65 ANSWER 4 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
AN 80238181 MEDLINE
TI [Vitamin transport in bacteria].
Transport vitaminov u bakterii.
AU Gershanovich V N
SO USPEKHI SOVREMENNOI BIOLOGII, (1980 Mar-Apr) 89 (2) 205-21. Ref: 65
Journal code: 0413771. ISSN: 0042-1324.

L65 ANSWER 5 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
AN 73001016 MEDLINE
TI [Experiments on the influence of metabolites and antimetabolites on the model of Trichomonas vaginalis. V. Relationship between vitamin-B-complexes and Trichomonas vaginalis].
Experimente uber den Einfluss von Metaboliten und Antimetaboliten am Modell von Trichomonas vaginalis. V. Beziehungen der Vitamin-B-Komplexe zu Trichomonas vaginalis.
AU Christow C P
SO ZENTRALBLATT FUR BAKTERIOLOGIE, PARASITENKUNDE, INFEKTIONSKRANKHEITEN UND HYGIENE. ERSTE ABTEILUNG ORIGINALE. REIHE A: MEDIZINISCHE MIKROBIOLOGIE UND PARASITOLOGIE, (1971 Oct) 218 (2) 232-48.
Journal code: 0331570. ISSN: 0300-9688.

L65 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
AN 72066922 MEDLINE
TI [Problems in vitamin-research. 1. Vitamin B complex].
Probleme der Vitaminforschung. 1. Die Vitamin-B-Gruppe.
AU Blum K U
SO MEDIZINISCHE KLINIK, (1970 May 29) 65 (22) 1093-103.
Journal code: 0376637. ISSN: 0025-8458.

L65 ANSWER 7 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
AN 70234967 MEDLINE
TI [Coenzymes (vitamins)].
Coenzymes (vitamines).
AU Leclerc M
SO ALIMENTATION ET LA VIE, (1970) 58 (1) 17-32.
Journal code: 0064233. ISSN: 0065-6267.

Query II

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:29:59 ON 28 JUL 2003

L1	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "VITAMIN B"/CN
L3	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "HUPERZINE A"/CN
L4	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "VITAMIN B COMPLEX"/CN
L9	6	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (VITAMIN B1 OR VITAMIN B2 OR VITAMIN B3 OR VITAMIN B4 OR VITAMIN B6)/CN
L10	3	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (VITAMIN B5 OR VITAMIN B8 OR VITAMIN B9)/CN
L11	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "VITAMIN B12"/CN
L12	10	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR L4 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11
L13	135398	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 OR (VITAMIN OR VIT)(W)(B# OR B12) OR THIAMINE OR RIBOFLAVIN OR NIACINAMIDE OR ADENINE OR COBALAMIN OR CYANOCOBALAMIN
L66	127	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND THIOCTIC
L67	0	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L66 AND (L3 OR HUPERZINE A)

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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L27             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PYRIDOXINE/CN
L28             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MELATONIN/CN
L29             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE/
                  CN
L30             3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 OR L28 OR L29
L31         48422 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 OR PYRIDOXINE OR
                  MELATONIN OR DEHYDROEPIANDROSTER? OR (DEHYDRO OR DE
                  HYDRO)(W)(EPIANDROSTER? OR EPI ANDROSTER?) OR DEHYDROEPI
                  ANDROSTER? OR PHOSPHATIDYL(W)(SERINE OR SER) OR PHOSPHATI
                  DYLSER?
L33             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  VINPOCETINE/CN
L34             3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM/CN OR
                  "MAGNESIUM (24MG11+)"/CN OR "MAGNESIUM (24MG2)"/CN
L35             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LYCOPENE/CN
L36             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RESVERATROL/CN
L37             6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR
                  L36
L38        423665 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L37 OR VINPOCETINE OR
                  LYCOPENE OR RESVERATROL OR MAGNESIUM OR MG(S)MAGNESIUM
L41             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CDP-CHOLINE/CN
L42             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SAM/CN
L43             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SPHINGOSINE/CN
L44             4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 OR L42 OR L43
L45        295715 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 OR (ME OR METHYL)(W)
                  DONOR? OR FATTY ACID OR (CDP OR CYSTIDINE(W)(DIPHOSPHATE
                  OR DI PHOSPHATE))(3A)CHOLINE OR SAM OR SPHINGOSINE
L68            28 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  THIOCTIC AND L31
L69             6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND L38
L70             3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L69 AND L45
L71             2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L70 AND (TREAT? OR
                  THERAP? OR NORMALIS? OR NORMALIZ? OR PREVENT?)


L72             0 L71 NOT (L15 OR L55)

     (FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:33:29 ON 28 JUL 2003)
L73             0 S L67
L74             3 S L71
L75             0 S L74 NOT (L16 OR L57)

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:37:21 ON 28 JUL 2003
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